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Phalgun 1, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XII contains Nos. 1 to 5)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, February 20, 1981/Phalgun 1,
1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Financing of Feeder Airlines

*61. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to
state:

(a) what are the details regarding
feeder airlines that Government have
financed so far;

(b) whether financial considerations
of the work force and the interest of
the small and backward States are
being kept uppermost in mind; and

(c) specific details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL
CHANDRAKAR): (a) A Company
under the name of 'Vayudoot' has
been set up for operating Third Level
Air Services. It has commenced air
services in the North-Eastern Region.
The authorised capital of the Company
is Rs. 25 crores. The equity capital
of the Company will be shared equal-
ly between Indian Airlines and Air
India for which necessary budgetary
3656 LS-1

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support will be given by the Govern-
ment. The amount of initial equity is
Rs. 6.50 crores. During the year 1980-
81, the Government proposes to fin-
ance an estimated amount of Rs. One
crore both on Capital and Revenue
account.

(b) Yes, Sir. The feeder services
are meant to connect areas otherwise
not served by the Indian Airlines and
to bring inaccessible areas on the air
map of India. In the North-eastern
region where the services have com-
menced a 30 per cent concessional fare
has been offered on routes served by
Vayudoot.

(c) The Vayudoot services are pre-
sently being operated to eight stations
as per details below:—

SECTOR	Fares
Gauhati/Barapani	Rs. 35
Kamalpur/Agartala	Rs. 37
Agartala/Kailashahar	Rs. 48
Gauhati/Rupsi	Rs. 87
Chabua/Tezu	Rs. 61
Gauhati/Kamalpur	Rs. 111
Gauhati/Kailashahar	Rs. 103

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I
welcome the decision of a third airline
or a feeder airlines or 'Vayudoot'
whatever it may be called, to link the
interiors of our country, the backward
areas with the main cities and business
centres of various States. We had
hoped that this airlines would usher
in a new hope for the people of North
Bengal and Sikkim because these
areas are no less backward than the
North Eastern Region. The hon.

Minister Shri A. P. Sharma, while addressing press conference in Calcutta had stated that there would be an air link between Cooch Behar and Calcutta very soon by the third airlines. On 26th January, the third airlines began to operate. But there is no flight between Cooch Behar and Calcutta. It is the demand of the people there that there should be a flight connecting Cooch Behar and Balurghat in North Bengal and Gangtok in Sikkim with Calcutta. So, I would like to know from the Minister very clearly the reason for not starting this flight. When will it begin?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): The runway at Cooch Behar is being strengthened at present. As soon as the runway is made fit, the air service between Calcutta and Cooch Behar, as my hon. friend has suggested, will be introduced.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I do not agree with the hon. Minister because the Cooch Bihar airport is sufficient enough for the landing of Fokker Friendship Aircraft. Previously there was a flight between Calcutta and Cooch Behar.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have already told my hon. friend that as soon as the runway is made fit for landing, the air service will be introduced at Cooch Behar.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: If you go through the financial implications, the authorised capital of the Company is Rs. 25 crores. The equity capital of the Company will be shared equally between Indian Airlines and Air India for which necessary budgetary support will be given by the Government. The amount of initial equity is Rs. 6.50 crores. The Government proposes to finance an estimated amount of Rs. one crore both on capital and revenue account. 30 per cent concessional fare has been offered on routes served by Vayudoot. Already the Vayudoot has borrowed two aircrafts from Indian Airlines.

Thus the three airlines are linked with one another. And Indian Airlines and Vayudoot are meant to cater to the internal demand. So, just to cut down expenditure on administrative head, will the Government consider amalgamating both Indian Airlines and Vayudoot?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is exactly for the same reasons which my hon. friend has just now said, that this separate Company has been registered. This Company will continue to be an independent Company both of Air India and Indian Airlines. In view of the overhead charges in their operation it will not be possible for Indian Airlines to operate in those areas because Indian Airlines has got bigger aircrafts. We want smaller aircrafts to operate there. That is the reason why this Company has been registered as an independent Company.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Hon'ble Member has also asked the question of linking Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim, with Calcutta. But the Minister has not replied to that.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: We are constructing an airstrip at Gangtok. As soon as it is constructed, Sikkim will be airlinked.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: There are so many backward districts and areas declared by the Government of India as well as by the States. In order to open up those areas which have been practically neglected a feeder airline is the most important item. Now, the Government has started 'Vayudoot'.

MR. SPEAKER: Why did they not name it 'Pawandoot'?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Unless the backward areas are opened up and they are put on the map, their development will only remain a platitude and dream. Will the Government take a decision not to confine this airline to the East.

ern Zone but extend it to all the other backward areas of the country because they are also equally important? Secondly, in view of the financial constraints, apart from Indian Airlines, Air India and the Government of India being participants, will then open the door to the State Governments also to participate in the joint sector as the State Government are very much interested in it?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The participation of the State Governments in this venture is under the consideration of the Government. So far as the extension of the feeder service to other areas in the country is concerned, it is also under the consideration of the Government.

Promotion of Tourist Traffic

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*62. **SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:**

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tourist traffic in the country is not picking up as envisaged;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures contemplated to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Tourist traffic to India which had registered a low growth rate of 22 per cent in 1979, picked up considerably during 1980 registering a growth of 4.6 per cent or more than twice that achieved in 1979. The total tourist arrivals in 1980 were 800, 150 compared to 764, 781 in 1979.

(b) The main reasons for the lower growth rates in 1979 and 1980 were

unstable conditions in the neighbouring countries which adversely affected the overland traffic to India; worldwide inflation which reduced the spending capacity of potential tourists; and the rise in air fares to India from the major tourist generating markets due to higher fuel costs.

(c) The Government has taken steps to draw up a long-term plan for the development of tourism based on the travel circuit concept to ensure that the limited resources available for tourism development are put to optimum utilization through integrated planning. Steps are also being taken to strengthen promotional and marketing efforts undertaken by the Govt. of India Tourist Offices overseas. The Indian Airlines fleet has been substantially strengthened with the addition of two air buses and four Boeing 737s in 1980 and further additions are under contemplation of Government. The Government have already taken several measures to reduce if not altogether remove congestion at international airports with the opening of a new air terminal building at Bombay and expansion of existing facilities at Delhi Airports. A new airport terminal has also been planned for Delhi and the work on this project has already started. A new domestic terminal at Madras Airport is under contemplation. Several new hotels are scheduled to come up in various parts of the country which will relieve the shortage of accommodation. With these vigorous measures the Government hopes to substantially increase tourist traffic to India during the coming decade.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: The statement which is laid on the Table is somewhat confusing, as far as the first part is concerned which deals with the increase in tourist traffic in the country. The number of international tourists is estimated to be round about 8 lakhs last year, which is only 4.6 per cent higher than the figure of 7.65 lakhs in 1979. In 1978 it was 7.48 lakhs, which was 16.8 per cent higher than in 1977. In 1979 it

was 7.65 lakhs, which is only 2.2 per cent higher than in 1978. So, there is actually a fall and the percentage of increase of tourist traffic is going down. The tourist traffic as such is not picking up, as has been mentioned in the statement. In view of the above, (a) has any comprehensive plan been drawn up by the Government to identify the travel circuits all over the country for the development of the necessary tourist facilities and (b) has the Government taken any steps to cater to the less rich tourists from other countries having cheaper accommodation and food to suit their shoe-string budgets?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): It is true that if you look at the figures and try to work out the percentage, there appears to be some variation. But, at the same time, from the total figure of the tourist arrivals my friend will find that there is an increase of more than 35,000 in the year 1980, as compared to 1979. Steps have been taken by the Government to provide more facilities to augment the tourist arrivals in this country. Several steps have been taken, including the question of consideration of cheap fare. I hope we will be able to take a decision in this matter very shortly.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: What steps have the Government taken to improve or provide facilities like water sports and trekking at suitable places and also provide accommodation and other facilities in those places? Secondly, have the Government any proposal to increase the fleet of buses and cars owned by the ITDC for catering to the tourist traffic and also have conducted tours within the country?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : A number of hotels are going to be put up, because we are short of hotel rooms. With the completion of the programme that we have on hand, this will be met to a great extent, though not fully.

The augmentation of the fleet of buses and cars is also under the consideration of the Government. As soon as we are in a position to get over the difficulty of resources, this will also be finalized.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: In the reply of the hon. Minister to part (a) of the question, he has taken consolation, and I would say a very poor consolation, from the fact that there is an increase of 35,000 in the tourists. He has mentioned three reasons for a drop in the tourist traffic, namely, unstable conditions in the neighbouring countries, inflation which reduces the spending capacity of the potential tourist, rise in air fares to India from the tourist generating markets. These conditions are applicable to all countries. Yet, a small and tiny country like Sri Lanka has registered an increase of 30 per cent in its tourist growth rate last year. And our hon. Minister takes consolation in 35,000 souls. What I feel is that there is something radical which has to be done in this. A professional approach is necessary. (Interruptions). In view of this fact, may I know from the hon. Minister whether, apart from the steps he proposes to take there are any concrete proposals which in a professional way he would like to introduce so that we must have our foreign exchange earnings? (Interruptions). I would like to know whether the Government has allotted sufficient funds in the Sixth Five Year Plan for this purpose.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, we cannot compare the arrival of tourists in this country with small countries like Sri Lanka and others. But there is another reason. It appears that a large number of tourists are visiting Sri Lanka because they have got a policy known as open sky policy. But that policy does not exist in this country. We are also considering whether we can adopt this policy and allow foreign airlines to

visit this country subject to our permission so that they can bring tourists in this country also as they are bringing tourists to other countries. So, this is being considered. This is a concrete step which my friend should know that we are considering and I hope that when we take a decision on this, he will find that more tourists will be visiting this country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have been repeatedly asking the hon. Minister whether to increase the tourist potential in the country some of the backward but beautiful regions like the West Coast Konkan area in which there are nice sea resorts and beautiful spots can be developed as tourist spots. To give only one concrete suggestion and also ask a question, for instance in the South Ratnagiri District of Konkan region in Maharashtra, if you just go to a place like Vengolla, I tell you that if you go to that place you will prefer that place to a seat in the Cabinet. It is such a beautiful place. I would like to know whether such a fine West Coast area can be developed as a tourist resort.

MR. SPEAKER: Can we experiment with this?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let him say that.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, only in the month of December we had a meeting of the Ministers of Tourism from various States and after discussion with the Ministers of various States we have now finalised a scheme known as 'travel circuit' and I assure my hon. friend that if the Maharashtra Government has recommended that area, within that travel circuit, I will definitely consider it for development.

मानव-कंकालों का निर्यात

* 64. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दशनि वाला

एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन फर्मों तथा संस्थानों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें केन्द्र सरकार ने मानव-कंकालों को विदेशों को निर्यात करने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये हैं और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें मानव-कंकालों का निर्यात किया गया है और प्रत्येक देश से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई है; और

(ख) उक्त मानव-कंकाल किन-किन स्रोतों से प्राप्त किये जाते हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Export of human skeletons and parts thereof is allowed by the Port Licensing Authorities on production of certificates from (i) police authorities not below the rank of Officer-in-charge of the Police Station concerned regarding the source of procurement which should also indicate the quantity by weight or by number and export is allowed only to the extent mentioned in the certificate; and (ii) foreign buyer that human skeleton are required for biological and medical purposes only.

2. Following are the major exporters of human skeletons:

1. M/s. Rekna Limited, Calcutta.
2. M/s. Vista, Calcutta.
3. M/s. Hilton & Co. Calcutta.
4. M/s. Sourab, Calcutta.
5. M/s. Fashiono, Calcutta.
6. M/s. Ramakrishna Stores, Calcutta.
7. M/s. The Scientific Equipment Supplies, Calcutta.

8. M/s. Rox Corporation (In). Calcutta.
9. M/s. M. S. & Co., Calcutta;
10. M/s. Austeology Supply Calcutta.
11. M/s. Sanker Enterprises, Calcutta.
12. M/s. Klayton Syndicate, Calcutta.
13. M/s. Hospital Supply Co., Calcutta.
14. M/s. Arun Enterprises, Calcutta
15. M/s. Ondez (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

3. Names of countries to which human skeletons and parts thereof were exported during the year 1979-80, together with their value (country-wise, are given below:

Country	Value (in Rs. lakhs)
1. U.S.A.	27.50
2. U.K.	6.50
3. Hong Kong	0.13
4. Australia	10.48
5. Singapore	0.41
6. Japan	2.68
7. Holland	0.58
8. Belgium	2.04
9. Austria	0.42
10. West Germany	19.03
11. Sweden	0.44
12. Denmark	1.07
13. Norway	0.09
14. Canada	9.79
15. France	2.33
16. Netherlands	0.93
17. Newzealand	0.41
18. Switzerland	0.06
19. Malaysia	0.06
20. Scotland	0.12
Total	85.07

4. Human skeletons and parts thereof are prepared from unclaimed dead

bodies and export is allowed only after police authorities have given the necessary certificate regarding the source of procurement.

श्री निहाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है, मैंने उसे देखा है। भारत में जानवरों के मरने के बाद कुछ कीमत होती है, लेकिन मनुष्य के मरने के बाद कोई कीमत नहीं है। उस के नर-कंकालों की विदेशों में अच्छी-खासी कीमत मिलती है, लेकिन इस व्यापार के लाइसेंस का अधिकार पोर्ट-लाइसेंस-अधिकारी को दे दिया गया है कभी-कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि पोर्ट लाइसेंस अधिकारी नर-कंकालों के निर्यात पर रोक लगा देता है। पिछले वर्ष कलकत्ते में आयात-निर्यात नियन्त्रक—श्री भट्टाचार्य—ने इस पर रोक लगा दी थी, जिस से देश को करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा हुआ। यदि इस व्यापार को ठीक तरह से चलाया जाय तो बिना कुछ खोये भारत को करोड़ों रुपया मुफ्त में मिल सकता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या आप इस के लिये कोई व्यापारिक लाइसेंसिंग कानून बनायेंगे ताकि इस के निर्यात में सरलीकरण हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई जा सके ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: There is a regular procedure for the export of skeletons. Skeletons have been exported under certain conditions. The export is allowed for biological or medical requirement and even then there should be a certificate indicating the source of supply of those skeletons. There is no difficulty in exporting the skeletons.

श्री निहाल सिंह : बुढ़े और नौजवान आदमियों के जो नर-कंकाल होते हैं उन की कीमत कम मिलती है, डेढ़ से दो हजार रुपये मिलते हैं, लेकिन जो 8 वर्ष से 12 या 13 वर्ष के बच्चों के नर-कंकाल होते हैं उन की खोपड़ी की कीमत सब से ज्यादा मिलती है, ढाई से तीन हजार रुपये तक

मिलती है। हमारे यहां हिन्दू धर्म के अनुसार खरने बाब्रों को जलाया जाता है और मुसलमान धर्म के अनुसार गाड़ा जाता है। क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी कि इस देश में जो बच्चे मरते हैं उन के शवों के लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि वे न जलाये जाय और न गाड़े जाय, ताकि उन की अच्छी बासी कीमत मिल सके ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:
I am sorry, it is impossible for me to answer this part of the question.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ . . .

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : आप का नर-कंकालों से ज्यादा ताल्लुक है ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं उसी बात को पूछ रहा हूँ। सब से ज्यादा कीमती खोपड़ी किस देश की है ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:
I have never remained in this business or in this trade. Therefore, I cannot tell.

Opening of duty free shops

*65. **SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much income we are getting from our Duty-Free Shops which are under India Tourism Development Corporation; and

(b) whether Government are going to open Duty-Free shops in all the four major cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) During the year 1979-80 the India Tourism Development Corporation earned a net profit of Rs. 43.11 lakhs and the total turnover was Rs. 151.38 lakhs.

(b) The India Tourism Development Corporation is already operating Duty Free Shops at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Trichy Airports.

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: We have about 76089 tourists coming to this country. The total turnover of sales from the duty free shops as stated by the Minister is only Rs. 151.38 lakhs. This comes to even less than Rs. 4 per person who visit duty free shops. I would like to ask whether the Minister has any record of how many transit passengers visit the duty free shop because many sit in the aircraft.

What is difference in the profit and the turn over? There must be some explanation for that difference between the profit and the turnover.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): So far as part (a) of the question is concerned, we will collect information and place that on the Table of the House.

So far as part (b) of the question is concerned, I am not in a position to explain the cause of this difference. Probably it may be because of the question of profitability involved in it. But that I shall try to find out and place the information on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: Does the Government of India, like any other developing country, proposes to have duty free shops in the city besides airports. In many countries there are duty free shops for the diplomats and other tourists who come along so that they can buy duty free articles in the cities also. Is the Government aware that they visit the duty free shops? How many people are there to look after them? Very few attend on them.

Therefore, the sales are very low as compared to the number of tourists visiting this country. Does the Government intend to have any duty free shops in the major cities?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: So far as the present position is concerned, we have started one duty free shop in Ashoka Hotel. We will consider the suggestion of the hon. friend to open such shops in other places.

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: I would like to know the floor area covered by the duty free shops. That should be the criteria in the airport. Is Government thinking of increasing the floor area of the duty free shop?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: With the construction of the new terminal buildings, we will consider this suggestion.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Amritsar area has been put on the international map. The planes are going from Amritsar to Kabul and are coming back from there. Now international cargo will also be routed via Amritsar. May I know from the hon. Minister, will these duty free shops be available at the Amritsar Airport?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is a suggestion for consideration.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: This is not a suggestion. When are you opening? You have to say, are you opening or not?

Jute produced in Bihar and purchased by JCI

*69. **SHRI D. L. BAITHA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the quantity of total jute produced in the year 1980-81 in the State of Bihar and purchases made by the Jute Corporation of India;

(b) whether the Jute Corporation of India always complaints of lack of infra-structure, sufficient funds and also space for storing the purchased jute with the result it was not able to mop up even 40 per cent of the produce from the market;

(c) whether Government propose considering the desirability of getting the jute growers' cooperatives organised at Panchayat level and arrange necessary funds for the purchase of organisation, construction of atleast one godown at each Panchayat level and lifting of jute from Panchayat level by the J.C.I. after providing for necessary infra-structure for the purpose; and

(d) whether Government propose ensuring that all the jute mills taken over by Government or managed under the supervision of the Government, have their supply of jute requirement through the J.C.I.?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The estimated production of jute and mesta in 1980-81 in Bihar is 11.49 lakh bales, and the JCI had till 31-1-81, procured 2.52 lakh bales.

(b) Despite the constraints of infrastructure, funds, godown space etc. the Corporation has been consistently increasing its procurement and the current year's procurement (till 31-1-81) of 9.6 lakh bales is the highest achieved so far. In Bihar, till 31-1-81, the Corporation has procured 21 per cent of the total produce of Bihar as against all India procurement level of 12 per cent.

(c) Government's policy is to encourage formation of jute growers' cooperatives for procurement purposes. In this sphere, however, the

active role has to be played by the State Governments. The existing go-down space with the JCI is adequate to cover procurement of about 19.76 lakh bales, with 5.40 lakh bales storage capacity in Bihar.

(d) The nationalized jute mills are progressively increasing purchases through JCI to meet their requirements of raw jute.

SHRI D. L. BAITHA: In reply to (a) it has been said that only 2.52 lakh bales have been procured till 31-1-1981 and that forms only 21 per cent. On an average only 12 per cent has been procured. What is the Government's policy with regard to 88 per cent which is still with the growers?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have explained to a number of times the deficiencies of the Jute Corporation of India. The hon. Member wanted to know the actual figures. I have given that i.e. whatever they have been able to procure. It is a fact that the Jute Corporation of India has not been able to procure more than 12 per cent of the total production, taking the national average consumption. In Bihar it is a little more as compared to the national figure.

SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister be pleased to say that in view of the fact that only 12 per cent procurement has been made as yet, the jute growers are forced to distress sale? Will the Government consider the extension of the period of procurement of the JCI?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I had a meeting with the State Chief Ministers. When I was in Patna, he also suggested to me for extending the date of JCI operation. I wanted to ascertain only one point from him. Is jute actually available with the growers? If jute is available with the growers, I have no objection in extending the period of JCI operation. But that has to be ascertained.

Otherwise, it is of no use purchasing it from the traders.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: On the last occasion, when this question was raised in the House, the hon. Minister had stated that the big constraint in stepping up purchases of the JCI this season was that the unsold carry-over from the last crop was so large that the JCI could not go in for any large-scale purchases, until those stocks of the previous year were disposed of. This time, I find, he has not mentioned anything about that. Am I to understand that those previous stocks have been cleared and, if not, what is the position regarding that at the moment.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is true, when the JCI started its operations for the current year, they had an unsold stock of nearly a little more than 16 lakh bales and this year, they have procured more than 9.6 lakh bales. Therefore, the total position is about 25 lakh bales. Out of that, the JCI has been able to sell 10.75 lakh bales including a small part of it being exported.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि जूट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया की तरफ से जूट खरीदने की व्यवस्था होने के बावजूद बिहार के सहरसा और पूर्णिया जिलों में किसानों को मजबूर हो कर डिस्ट्रेस सेल पर यानी 38 रुपये में जूट बेचना पड़ रहा है ? क्या यह बात भी सच है कि बिहार ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस के प्रेजिडेंट श्री चतुरानन्द मिश्र ने इस सम्बन्ध में स कार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है ? यदि हाँ, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ताकि किसानों को सरोट प्राइम मिल सके ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is true that if the JCI or the public sector procurement agency cannot intervene in an effective manner, naturally, the growers do not get the

price and, when the JCI operation on the national scale is limited to nearly 12 per cent, naturally, it could not intervene effectively. But I do not exactly know at what price they were compelled to sell...

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: At Rs. 38. It has come out in the press.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We have got the reports that some growers were compelled to sell at a low-price. We have received some representations. As I mentioned to the hon. Members on the earlier occasion also, we are trying to improve the functioning of the JCI and its operation. Let us see what we can do in the next season.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: May I know what additional or fresh steps are being taken by the Government in order to improve the position? During the last 3-4 years, it has been such a miserable position for the growers. There have been distress sales. Outstanding stocks, from last year were 16 lakh bales and, this year, they were able to purchase only 9 lakh bales. It does not show any kind of progress at all. What is it that is preventing the JCI from getting into the market in a big way, purchasing a large percentage of the production, specially, in Bihar and in north-eastern States and also in Andhra, and save the growers from distress sales? There seems to be no specific dynamic step being taken by the Government.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The specific step has already been taken. As the hon. Member himself has admitted, one of the limitations of the JCI operation was that it had an old stock of 16 lakh bales. That is why the emphasis was laid that they should dispose of the old stock. If they could not dispose of the old stock, even the limited operation they could not have undertaken this year. This year, they have procured a little more, 9.6 lakh

bales. So, we have already taken the step. This year, they will be able to sell. In the last two years, they could not sell. In the current year, they could sell 10.75 lakh bales. You may not be satisfied with that figure. In the previous year they did not dispose of a single ounce. The Government had to provide subsidy to the tune of Rs. 13 crores. This is also a fact.

One of constraints is godown space. We have storing facilities of roughly 19.75 lakh bales. Even if they can re-cycle it and, if they can go on purchasing and disposing of, with the same godown space, they could procure much more. The emphasis is being laid on the disposal of the existing stock. We are taking it up with the Chief Ministers of jute-growing States so that from the very beginning we can build necessary infrastructure and in the next season, they can intervene in an effective manner.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The Minister in Part 1 of the statement says that the existing godown space with the JCI is adequate to cover procurement of about 19.76 lakh bales, that is roughly 20 lakh bales. He again says that 9.6 lakh bales is the highest achieved so far. It has been said that JCI has the capacity of procuring a total quantity of 20 lakh bales but, so far it has been able to procure only 9.6 lakh bales, only half the capacity. May I know the actual reason for not utilising the entire capacity of the JCI for the procurement of jute? Is it not sheer inefficiency?

Secondly, whether the nationalised jute mills are being advised to purchase raw jute compulsorily from the JCI?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am a little surprised that an otherwise very laborious Member Shri Chitta Basu had missed the point which I had explained 19.6 lakh bales is the godown capacity of JCI. In reply to Prof. Ranga's question, I

had already mentioned that JCI purchased roughly about 8 lakh bales in 1979 and 9.6 lakh bales in 1980. Therefore, during 1978-79, they could not dispose of a single ounce. Those 18 lakh bales were kept in the godown. Godown space was already occupied by the earlier procured 18 lakh bales and this year, 9.6 lakh bales is added to it. The total capacity of storage facilities of JCI goes up to 25.6 lakh bales. Out of that, as they could dispose of 10.75 lakh bales, 15 lakh bales are still lying.

In regard to the second part of Hon. Member's question, nationalised group mills are already purchasing from the JCI and I can give figures. Nationalised Jute Manufacturing Corporation has already procured 4.57 lakh bales from JCI. That is why, JCI could dispose of 10.75 lakh bales.

Tax Evasion

*70. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the 'Economic Times' dated December 10, 1980, captioned "TAX EVASION LIKELY TO TOUCH Rs. 300 CRORES MARK";

(b) if so, what is the Government's assessment of the position; and

(c) what steps have since been taken by Government to prevent such tax-evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

With a view to releasing manpower available for making assessments in bigger cases, a 'Summary Assessment

Scheme' was introduced in 1971 under which returns are accepted without calling the assessee to the Income-tax Office. This scheme applies to assessments with income upto a certain monetary limit which has been fixed from time to time. There are various categories of cases to which the scheme does not apply irrespective of the income e.g., new cases, tax evasion cases, practically all company cases, etc. There is also a built-in check by way of a sample scrutiny on random selection basis out of the cases falling under the scheme. To prevent tax evasion. Sub-Section (9) of Section 139 has been introduced by Finance (No: 2) Act, 1980 prescribing statutorily, *inter-alia*, filing of balance-sheet, trading account, profit and loss account and partners/proprietors accounts where regular books of accounts are maintained and also filing of a trial balance and the basis of income returned in cases where regular books of accounts are not maintained. The scope of sample scrutiny has been further enlarged and tightened recently. Officers have been directed to pick up more cases for sample scrutiny. The scrutiny has been made more effective as total wealth statements in all such cases have now to be obtained and scrutinised before finalising the assessments. The Inspecting Assistant Commissioners have also been instructed to issue directions u/s 144A in some of these cases for investigation. Officers have been directed to take a case out of the summary assessment scheme if it is found that a person has made apparently wrong claim for deduction or exemption. Cases where property income has been shown for the first time, have also been excluded from the purview of summary assessment scheme. First assessment in a new case is excluded from the summary scheme for the purposes of proper determination of status, capital investment etc.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
The categorical implication in the statement laid on the Table of the

House is that Income-tax officers are empowered to pick up random cases for sample scrutiny. I would, therefore, like to seek a clarification. My understanding is that once sub-clauses (2) and (3) of Section 141(I)B of the Income-tax Act have been deleted, the Income-tax officer is obliged to accept the return of the assessee. As these two sub-clauses are deleted, the income-tax officer has no power in law to question the assessment. In fact, my suggestion is to restore this power to the Income-tax Officer so that he can make random assessments and the assessee can never be certain of escaping proper taxation by manipulating the Return on Income-tax to be within the prescribed limits.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I would like to know the purpose of this question. After a great deal of representation from the assesseees and a number of appeals in this House and also several statements in the Public Accounts Committee, we wanted to avoid harassment of the assesseees and for that purpose, before the last Budget we issued instructions saying that assesseees up to Rs. 1 lakh would be summarily assessed, that is their returns will be accepted by the Income-tax officers straightaway and assessment will be made.

Thereafter, in order to see whether it is properly done or not, they can take random samples of 20 per cent and then check and verify whether they are correct. We have also introduced one or two other things. If the person's previous history is wrong it can be checked; and then if a person shows a loss of more than Rs. 25,000—there are a number of things. The purpose has been good because we want to avoid harassment. I do not see what is the advantage in restoring the old clauses in which the Income-tax Officers will, after receiving these returns, again harass him by saying, "Bring the details of this." I do not see any purpose in

that. I want to know the purport of his question....

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I have no arguments with the objective. But my understanding is that, once you delete these two sub-clauses, you are not empowered to make random samples. If you clarify this and say that that the power to do so is there I have absolutely no question to ask on this account.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have that power.

PROF. MADHU DAIDAVATE: Political power!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I said, I have the power under the Statute.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I would like to know whether the Government is considering offering incentives to the taxpayer so as to encourage him to make a proper return by allowing investment of sale proceeds of capital assets in more schemes like rural bonds but by making them more attractive. A lot of funds which are evaded from the tax system could be channelised into these schemes and vast resources could be generated to fulfil social aims, as in the case of rural bonds, of reducing urban-rural disparity.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. Member may be clever, but he cannot get the budget proposals from me at this time.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In his speech last year—I do not want to know his coming speech; I refer to his speech last year—he has said that one of the ways of removing tax evasion is to consider changes in the tax system itself. There are a number of proposals of the Jha Committee on indirect taxes and of the Palkhiwala and Choksi Committees on direct taxes....

AN HON. MEMBER: Of the Wanchoo Committee also.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:... and earlier the Wanchoo Committee and also the 123rd Report of the Public Account, Committee which has said in a negative sense that tax evasion cannot be removed by the voluntary disclosure scheme. I would like to know from the Minister whether he has given any thought, since his last speech, to the recommendations of these tax-Committees and also the opinion of the Public Accounts Committee on the subject.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, he is a member of the Estimates Committee, and the Estimates Committee is examining income-tax. He cannot ask this question, and it should not be replied to. We have got instructions not to ask questions. A senior Member should not misguide us.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have asked about the Choksi Committee. I have asked about the Public Accounts Committee...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I can take care of that.

The question relates to summary assessment....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, it is about tax evasion.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If you would look into the question, it relates to summary assessments...

MR. SPEAKER: You are right.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The question that has been put by the hon. Member Dr. Subramaniam Swamy does not relate to summary assessment and, therefore, I am unable to answer.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Please read the Question. Sir, what he says may be in the article, but the Question is about tax evasion. Please read the Question yourself, Sir. If you want to save the Minister, that is a different thing.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: It does refer to summary assessments. I have referred to the newspaper report which talks about summary assessments.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Tax Evasion.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Tax evasion under Summary Assessment.

प्रश्न प्रकृत [सारा] रहता है : क्या यह सही है कि प्रथम टार की राशि जिन 10 घरानों में बाकी है, उसमें सबसे ज्यादा बकाया में खालियर का राजघराना भी एक है जिसके भारतीय सदस्य भी एक सम्मानित सदस्य हैं ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I want notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Halder.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER: Sorry, it is over, Madam.

Mr. Halder—not here. Next question.

केन्द्रीय सरकार से कर्मचारियों को
महंगाई भत्ता

*72, श्री रामचतार शास्त्री :

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूल्य सूचकांक में वृद्धि के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की एक और किस्त दिसम्बर, 1980 से देय हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्त की कितनी किस्तें बकाया हैं; और

॥(ग) सरकार का विचार है किस्तें कब तक देने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). An instalment of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees is considered after every 8 point increase in the 12-monthly average of the All India Average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (General) (1960=100). The last instalment of Additional Dearness Allowance was sanctioned to the employees with effect from 1st September, 1980 with reference to the index average of 376. At the end of November, 1980 the index average was 386.66 thus registering a further increase of 8 points. Consequently another instalment of additional dearness allowance to the Central Government employees with effect from 1st December, 1980 has become due for consideration. The question of paying this instalment is under consideration of the Government.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय 1-12-80 से सरकारी कर्मचारियों की महंगाई भत्ते की एक और किस्त बकाया हो गई है और मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सरकार उस पर विचार कर रही है । मंत्री महोदय महंगाई का हाल देख रहे हैं और स्वयं स्वीकार कर रहे हैं कि महंगाई बढ़ी है, जोकि 17 तारीख को नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्री ने कहा था कि महंगाई बढ़ नहीं रही है, बल्कि कुछ चीजों की महंगाई में कमी है । मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार कर रहे हैं कि महंगाई बढ़ी है और वह सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता देना चाहते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार यह जो कन्सिडरेशन कर रही है, वह उसका फ़ैसला कब करेगी—क्या जब और ज्यादा महंगाई बढ़ जायेगी, तब करेगी या जल्दी से जल्दी करेगी । मंत्री महोदय कम से कम इसकी कुछ टाइम लिमिट तो बतायें ।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): So far as the first point is concerned, namely, increase in the consumer price index, I am sure the hon. Member, Shri Ramavatar Shastriji knows very well that it is calculated on a twelve monthly average and the increase in prices which occurred last year is being reflected now. We have repeatedly stated that in the year 1979 there has been a very high and steep rise in prices and as a result of that, the average price increase in that year was 19 per cent. Now that is being reflected as we are taking a twelve monthly average and I hope the hon. Member knows that when we say that in this year the increase has been less than in last year, it is not any contradiction when the rise in the consumer price index is calculated for the purpose of payment of Dearness allowance to government servants.

So far as payment of Dearness allowance is concerned, we have to pay and we have accepted the liability. The decision will be taken very soon and, I am sure, much sooner than my friend expects

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महंगाई भत्ता देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की सरकारी कर्मचारियों के संगठनों से, या जे सी एम में, बात होती होगी और सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई न कोई सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किया होगा कि महंगाई बढ़ने पर महंगाई भत्ता कितने दिनों में दिया जायेगा और उसका मोड ग्राफ़ पेमेंट वगैरह क्या होगा । सरकार ने उन लोगों से जरूर कोई समझौता किया है, लेकिन वह उस समझौते को समय पर लागू नहीं करती समय जब बीत जाता है तो उसको लागू करती है जिससे कर्मचारियों को और ज्यादा महंगाई का मुकाबिला करना पड़ता है । तो उनके साथ जो बात हुई है उसको आप स्ट्रिक्टली क्यों नहीं लागू करते ?

श्री लखाई सिंह सिसोदिया : माननीय सदस्य से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि

जो महंगाई भत्ता देने का निश्चय किया जाता है उसका प्रभाव पिछले महीनों पर भी पड़ता है, यानी रेस्ट्रिपेक्टिव एफेक्ट भी उसका होता है। इसलिए शासन की यह भावना नहीं है कि पिछला नहीं दिया जायेगा। दो महीने पहले से ड्यू है तो 2 महीने पहले का भी महंगाई भत्ता उनको मिलेगा।

श्रील इंडिया एवरेज कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स की फिगर किसी विशेष महीने को देखने के लिए लेबर ब्यूरो से आंकड़े आते हैं और पिछले महीने के आंकड़े चालू महीने के मध्य में आते हैं, इसलिए इतना समय उसमें लगता है। इसमें शासन की कोई दुर्भावना नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जे सी एम में आपने कोई सिद्धांत लागू किया होगा, वह तो आपने बताया नहीं।

खेतड़ी कापर के प्रोजेक्ट कार्यालय को कलकत्ता स्थानान्तरित किया जाना

* 73. श्री वार्य भगवान देव : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खेतड़ी कापर प्रोजेक्ट के कार्यालय को खेतड़ी से कलकत्ता स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस कारण परियोजना कर्मचारियों को कठिनाइयों का सामना नहीं करना पड़ा है ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री वार्य भगवान देव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब हमने देखा।

गत मास जब हम कलकत्ते में कापर प्रोजेक्ट कार्यालयों का संसदीय राजभाषा समिति की तरफ से निरीक्षण करने गए तो जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों ने हमें बताया कि इसका कार्यालय पहले खेतड़ी में था, कुछ समय पूर्व यह कार्यालय यहां लाया गया है। कार्यालय की जो स्थिति हमने देखी और सरकार की जो नीति है उसको सामने रखते हुए हमने विचार किया कि सरकार चाहती है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विकास हो और छोटे-छोटे स्थानों पर इस तरह की सुविधाएं दी जाय जिससे जनता का और सरकार का तथा अधिकारियों का सम्पर्क रहे, तो कलकत्ता में जो कार्यालय खोला गया उसके पीछे सच्चाई क्या है ? यह कार्यालय राजस्थान में पहले था या नहीं और बाद में क्या यह कलकत्ता लाया गया इस की वास्तविकता मंत्री जी बताएंगे। इसके साथ साथ मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार यह कार्यालय जयपुर के अंदर राजस्थान में यदि खोले तो क्या कठिनाई है ? मैं तो इससे भी आगे बढ़ कर जाना चाहता हूं कि जहां पर कापर पैदा होता है वहीं यह कार्यालय सरकार खोले तो अधिकारी और कर्मचारी साथ रह कर उसका विकास कर सकते हैं। खेतड़ी में यह कार्यालय खोला जाय, इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है ? सरकार वहां खोलना चाहती है या नहीं ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the hon. Member is a little confused with the project itself and the head office of it. So far as the Khetri Copper Project office is concerned, it is already in Khetri and the head office of the Hindustan Copper Limited was shifted in 1973—not now—to Calcutta. After that two or three other copper complexes were also brought within the purview of the H. C. L. one in Ghatshila in Bihar and the other in Malanjkhand in Madhya Pradesh. It was thought that the head office should be there. So

far as the project office is concerned, to maintain better relations with the employees and to develop the project concerned, it is already in Khetri. Therefore, this is the rationale which the Government had while shifting the head office.

आचार्य भगवान देव : : मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि खेतड़ी, राजस्थान, और मध्य प्रदेश में कापर का उत्पादन होता है तो सरकार ने बड़े शहरों में ही कार्यालय खोलने का निश्चय क्यों किया ? वहां से कार्यालय हटा कर उस क्षेत्र के अंदर जहां कापर पैदा होता है, इसका कार्यालय खोलने में क्या दिक्कत है ? वहीं क्यों न इसका कार्यालय खोला जाय ? इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या करना चाहती है ? जब वहां सुविधाएं नहीं हैं, कर्मचारियों को वहां जाना आना पड़ता है, इससे कितनी दिक्कतें खड़ी होती हैं और कितनी असुविधाएं होती हैं, तो खेतड़ी में यह कार्यालय खोलने में या मध्य प्रदेश या राजस्थान के किसी अन्य स्थान में यह कार्यालय खोलने में क्या दिक्कत है ? इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार अपना स्पष्टीकरण दे ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I have already indicated that apart from Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar are also there.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: The Minister had agreed that the office was shifted to Calcutta in the year 1973. Three other companies are brought within the purview of the Copper Project. Because there is a large concentration of population in Calcutta which is already overcrowded, would it not be desirable to shift the office either to Madhya Pradesh or Rajasthan or to Bihar rather than locating it in Calcutta?

And, if not, why not?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I cannot make any comment on this suggestion.

News Item Captioned "Third Airline will Eat into IA Revenue"

*74. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press Conference addressed by Shri Begchi, General Secretary, Indian Commercial Pilots Association and published in 'Business Standard' of 16th January, 1981 under the caption "3rd Airline will eat into I.A. revenue"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) Vayudoot is operating to stations, presently not being operated by Indian Airlines. As such, the question of Vayudoot eating into the revenue of Indian Airlines does not arise. On the other hand, it is expected that the feeder service will provide more passengers for air travel by Indian Airlines services.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, it has been stated that the Government is going to give Rs. 20 crores as subsidy to the third airline. Sir, in addition to the existing services the Indian Airlines can operate to new stations if only Rs. 6 crores are given to them. What is the reaction to the government to this?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Sir, there seems to be some misunderstanding. The government is not considering to give any subsidy to the third airline. The only concession that has been given to the Vayudoot is reduction in fares to the tune of 13 per cent more than the Indian Airlines. The Indian Airlines

at present has a concession of 17 per cent and this Vayudoot will be having 30 per cent. I would also like to clarify that there has been some miss-conception in the minds of some people that Vayudoot is going to operate in those sectors where Indian Airlines is operating but that is not correct. It is operating absolutely in a different sector.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The Uttar Pradesh government has announced that it is going to operate flights to stations like Agra, Varanasi and other important places of pilgrimage. So, it is feared that the importance of Indian Airlines would get reduced and the future of the employees of the Indian Airlines would become very bleak. What is the reaction of the Government to this?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Several State governments have come up to the Central government with the request that they should be permitted to operate feeder services in their State. I have said in answer to the previous question that this proposal is under consideration and there is no question of any State government *suo moto* making announcement in this respect.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Sir, referring to Questions No. 61 and 62 and in conjunction to the answer given to Question No. 74 may I ask the hon'ble Minister that he had given an assurance on the Floor of the House that Calicut airport will be developed and airlines would be flown to Calicut in 1980? I would like to know why it has not been done and also when it will be done?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Although this question does not arise out of the present question yet I would like to tell my friend that already the estimate is being prepared for developing Calicut as an airport where Boeings could land. Previously, it was being developed for Arro landing. On the requests from the people of his State we are now changing the estimate and preparing the estimates for Boeing landing.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Revision in rate of House rent and city compensation to Central Government employees.

*66. **SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to revise the rate of house rent and city compensation being paid to Central Government Employees in the Class A cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when will it be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government. However, a demand was made by the Staff Side in the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) for upward revision of rates of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance payable to the Central Government employees. The Council remitted this demand to its Committee for consideration and report. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Direct Flight between Trivandrum and Gulf Countries by Air India

*67. **SHRI E. BALANANDAN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when did Air India start direct flights to Trivandrum from Gulf countries;

(b) is it a fact that the number of passengers to Trivandrum in this flight is very much on the decrease; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a): 31st January, 1978.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Facilities to Trekking Parties

*68. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to provide necessary enroute facilities to the trekking parties particularly in the Rest Houses/hostels, under the control of Tourism Ministry; and

(b) whether Government also propose suggesting to the State Governments to extend necessary facilities to such mountaineering parties?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Central Department of Tourism does not have any rest houses along trek routes. However, accommodation available in youth hostels constructed by the Department at some of the places having trekking potential such as Dalhousi, Darjeeling, Nainital and Patni Top can also be used by trekkers.

(b) Accommodation facilities in rest houses along trekking routes under the jurisdiction of State Governments are also available to trekkers.

Uniform pay scale for employees of Gramin Banks

*71. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Section 17 of Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 stands in the way of fixing up the uniform pay scale for the employees of Gramin Banks for a permanent settlement of the problems; and

(b) whether Government propose to amend Section 17 of RRB Act to avoid further anomalies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The remuneration of the employees of Regional Rural Banks has been determined by the Central Government in terms of the.

2nd Proviso to Section 17(1) of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. According to this Proviso "the remuneration of office and other employees appointed by a Regional Rural Bank shall be such as may be determined by the Central Government, and in determining such remuneration Central Government shall have due regard the salary structure of the employees of the State Government and the local authorities of comparable level and status in the notified area."

The institution of Regional Rural Bank is intended to fill a specific gap in the conventional institutional credit structure in a region, to serve a small compact area of one or two districts having homogenous agro-economic and agroclimatic condition. It is specially intended to serve small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and other weaker sections of the rural community. It should be necessarily distinct from the commercial banks to avoid their high cost structure. It was, therefore, stipulated that the pay scales should be kept on par with those of the State Government at comparable levels.

The pay scales of the staff of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have been equated with that of the State Government as a matter of policy. The employees of RRBs have been putting forth demands with the aim of equating their pay scales and allowances with the employees of commercial banks. These demands are counter to the very concept of the RRBs. The employees of an RRB are drawn mostly from within their jurisdiction for one or two districts or at the most from within the same State and are required to serve in a small compact area. The institution of RRBs was from the very beginning on a different footing and specifically intended to avoid the high cost structure, sophistication and urban orientation of the commercial banks. These banks were not to be on par with the commercial banks.

With their small operations and limited jurisdiction the viability of the RRBs will be seriously affected if the cost structure becomes too high. State-wise variations will naturally occur in the pay scales of the staff of the RRBs. The salary structures available to the State Government staff differ from State to State. However, it is being ensured that the terms and service conditions of the staff operating within the same State are uniform.

There is no proposal to amend Section 17 of the RRBs Act.

MMTC deal with a French concern

*75. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has entered into a long-term deal with a French concern, Machinery for the import of 10,000 tonnes of aluminium in 1980-81;

(b) whether, according to prevailing prices, there is likely to be a loss of over Rs. 40 lakhs in this deal;

(c) whether this aluminium could have been procured from elsewhere on much cheaper rates;

(d) whether prescribed procedure had been followed in making this deal; and

(e) if not, the consideration lying with the Government in entering into this deal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation has entered into a long term quantity contract for supply of aluminium for three years with the

French concern, M/s LA SOCIETE DE VENTE DEL' ALUMINIUM, PECHINEY, Paris. The quantity to be imported in 1980-81 was 5,500 MT. The price is to be determined for each quarter in a year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Not applicable.

Expansion programme of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel plants

*76. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposed expansion programmes with regard to Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants; and

(b) the outcome of the discussions held with Soviet Union recently regarding the assistance required for the above two steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) (i) Bhilai: The expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant from 2.5 M to 4 MT capacity is already under implementation. For further augmentation of its capacity through modernisation, a study has been entrusted to the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited.

(ii) Bokaro The expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to 4 MT capacity is already under implementation. A proposal to further augment its capacity to 4.75 MT by utilisation of the in-built potentials and by installing certain additional facilities is being processed. A study for examination of the possibilities of further expansion beyond 4.75 MT has been entrusted to MECON.

(b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the discussions in the Sixth meeting of Inter-Governmental Indo-USSR Commission for

Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held in January, 1981. In the discussions, the work on the expansion of both the steel plants to 4 million tonnes which is already on was reviewed.

As regards expansion of Bhilai beyond 4 MT stage, certain feasibility studies as to the technical parameters in the light of the input position would be done by MECON as general consultants in cooperation with GIP-ROMEZ (Soviet) and further action would be taken thereafter.

Canalisation of imports of copper wire bar and copper wire rods

*77. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the canalisation of imports of copper wire bar and copper wire rods through Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation has made the actual user buyers to pay Rs. 3170 a tonne more in September, 1980 Rs. 1860 more in October, 1980 and Rs. 4030 more in November, 1980; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and whether de-canalisation would lead to saving in foreign exchange in the import of these commodities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) It is not likely that decanalisation will lead to import at lower prices as the advantage of the long-term contracts with producers may be lost and various importers would compete with each other for the commodities whose international market will tend to firm up.

Statement

Copper wire rods have been canalised through MMTC only from 6th

November, 1980. Till now, MMTC has not imported any copper wire rods. Before the canalisation, all imports have been through private trade.

MMTC imports copper wire bars on longterm contract with producers where the purchase price is based on the ruling international market price. Actual sale prices are determined by a pricing committee headed by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

While taking into account the price paid by individual importers against REP Licences people ordinarily compare and take only the CIF landed cost into account overlooking other factor costs, such as bank charges, go-down rentals, interest and insurance charges, import duties, port clearing charges, handling charges, etc. If these fixed costs are taken into account, there will be practically no difference between the release price charged by MMTC and price ultimately paid for import against REP licences by actual user-buyers of the metal.

Tourist Hotels/Homes run by I.T.D.C. in Tamil Nadu

*78. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tourist hotels or homes run by the India Tourism Development Corporation in Tamil Nadu and their locations; and

(b) the details of the new such hotels or homes to be built during the calendar year 1981 in Tamil Nadu and their locations?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Presently, the ITDC is operating 2 hotels in Tamil Nadu namely the Temple Bay Beach Resort at Mahabalipuram and Hotel Madurai Ashok, and three Travellers' Lodges at Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Kanchipuram.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), ITDC proposes to construct a hotel at Madras in collaboration with the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation and one at Ootacamund in collaboration with the Karnataka Tourism Development Corporation which already has land at Ootacamund. Implementation of these projects will, however, depend upon the availability of funds, finalisation of the agreement with the State Tourism Development Corporations, and satisfactory feasibility study.

Permission to foreign companies to set up wholly owned subsidiaries

*79. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Companies are permitted to set up even wholly owned subsidiaries if they undertake to export all of their output;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government's efforts in the last few years to lure foreign companies into wholly or predominantly export oriented activities have not yielded results;

(d) whether the contribution of the subsidiaries of foreign companies to the exports was a mere 6 per cent of their total turnover during the year 1978-79; and

(e) if the answers to parts (c) and (d) be in the affirmative; how Government are expecting large and freer flow of foreign capital to expand the country's exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In terms of the new policy governing "100 per cent export-oriented units", Government would consider

such cases on merits. A copy of the Government Resolution dated 31.12.80 on the new Policy is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1851/81]

(c) to (e). Government had taken note of the fact that in the past, the on shore export activities of foreign companies had not been significant and the full potential could not be realised as a result of certain administrative, legal, cost or other constraints. Under the new policy, an attempt is being made to create favourable conditions under which export production could be stepped up substantially in many areas. Government are hopeful that many companies—Indian as well as foreign—would avail of these facilities and contribute significantly to the export earnings of the country.

Arrests under COFEPOSA Act

*80. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of smugglers arrested under Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (State-wise) during the period 1st January, 1980 to 31st January, 1981 as against 1st January, 1979 to 31st January, 1980 and the total value of the goods seized (month-wise); and

(b) what steps have been taken by the Government to check the smuggling menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) With a view to check the menace of smuggling, the Preventive and Intelligence machinery of the Customs Department has been strengthened

with particular reference to the areas vulnerable to smuggling and the commodities sensitive to smuggling. The Customs authorities have also been alerted to maintain strict vigil to prevent any attempts at smuggling.

The State Governments and the Collectors of Customs have been advised to apply the provisions of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, with added vigour.

Statement

The relevant information is given below:—

S.No.	State	No. of persons detained during 1-1-79 to 31-1-80.	No. of persons detained during 1-1-80 to 31-1-81
1. Bihar		2	4
2. Delhi		25	11
3. Gujarat		57	29
4. Kerala		2	5
5. Karnataka		14	10
6. Maharashtra		116	155
7. Punjab		11	24
8. Rajasthan		4	2
9. U.P.		3	24
10. Goa, Daman & Diu	23
11. Central Government		24	22
TOTAL:		258	309

The Total value of smuggled goods seized during the period 1-1-79 to 31-12-80 (month-wise) is given below:—

Month	Value of goods seized during 1979 (Rs. in lakhs)	Value of goods seized during 1980 (Rs. in lakhs)
January	239	749
February	259	551
March	264	688
April	244	484
May	370	424
June	290	467
July	344	403
August	458	230
September	335	318
October	383	417
November	516	245*
December	340	307*
TOTAL:	4042	5283*

(*Figures provisional)

Seizure figure for January, 1981 is not yet available

Bilateral Agreements with Foreign Countries

601. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which India has bilateral agreements for receiving/giving foreign aid; and

(b) the quantum of aid (i) received by India (ii) given by India to each one of these countries annually for the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Information is given in the Statements (No. I and II) attached.

Statement-I

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

S.No.	Name of the country	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1.	Austria	1.75	0.19	0.31
2.	Belgium	7.29	10.80	7.22
3.	Canada	43.86	23.34	31.45
4.	Danmark	4.79	4.94	2.86
5.	France	41.28	37.98	33.39
6.	F.R.G.	71.33	123.43	114.22
7.	Italy	15.67	..	..
8.	Japan	67.99	95.89	66.00
9.	Netherlands	66.72	68.87	82.04
10.	Sweden	49.70	39.98	28.75
11.	Switzerland	4.76	4.31	4.77
12.	U. K.	161.71	215.73	206.08
13.	U. S. A.	25.14	25.46	17.47
14.	Iraq	3.89	3.80	1.44
15.	Iran	166.70	70.13	..
16.	Abu Dhabi Fund	5.83	..	6.48
17.	Kuwait Fund	13.25	12.28	..
18.	Saudi Fund . . . . .	..	3.19	41.06
19.	Australia . . . . .	..	..	1.48
20.	Hungary	4.72	1.06	0.01
21.	Poland	0.01	0.08	0.03
22.	Czechoslovakia	4.59	0.34	0.11
23.	U. S. S. R.	24.10	21.52	33.09
Total:		785.17	763.37	679.16

Statement II

(Amount in Rs. crores)

S No. #	Name of the Country	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1.	Bangladesh	Nil	Nil	29.30
2.	Srilanka	10.00	..	10.00
3.	Afghanistan	6.25*	0.73	0.72
4.	Bhutan	27.45	44.45	29.66
5.	Mauritius	10.25	0.25	0.25
6.	Tanzania	N.A.	2.20	0.65
7.	Vietnam	12.50* 10.00	41.25*	..
8.	Zambia . . . . .	..	..	10.00
9.	Nepal	8.25	8.39	14.60
10.	Senegal	N.A.	N.A.	0.01

*These are commodity loans—repayable in Kind, approximate value of the supplies has been indicated.

Gold Mineralisation in Hutti-Muski Schist Belt in Karnataka

602. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent survey of the Geological Survey of India have revealed gold mineralisation in the extension areas of Hutti-Muski Schist belt in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Boreholes have been drilled to explore the strike continuity of the known lodes like Grey's Shaft lode, Strike Reef, Strike foot wall lodes. Oakley Reef and Village Reef. Exploration work has proved the extensions of the known lodes over strike length of 600 to 700 metres. Drilling in the above lodes has indicated gold values

ranging from 1 gramme to 9 grammes per tonne. Further work is continuing.

Survey for Exploration of Essential Minerals

603. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India has launched a programme for exploration of essential minerals;

(b) if so, whether they have found any mineral in Orissa; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Geological Survey of India is actively engaged in the exploration of minerals essentially required for various industries.

(b) and (c). As a result of the work carried out by the Geological Survey of India and other exploration agencies including those of the State Government, substantial reserves of a large number of minerals have been estimated in different parts of Orissa. The reserves of minerals and grades thus estimated in Orissa in terms of million tonnes include among others 856.52 of Limestone and 689.64 of Dolomite all grades; 2747 of Iron ore mostly with 55 to 53 percent Iron, 6.49 of Vanadiferous magnetite with 0.21 to 2.41 percent Vanadium pentoxide, 30.987 of manganese ore with 25 to plus 46 percent manganese 86.41 of Chromite of metallurgical and other grades, 1.66 of Copper ore with 1.59 per cent Copper, 4.46 of Lead ore with 5.20 percent Lead and 0.34 per cent Copper, 1255 of Bauxite with 43 to 49 percent Alumina and less than 5 percent Silica. 137.95 of Nickel ore with 0.97 to 1.09 percent Nickel, 59.65 of China Clay, 45.60 of Fire Clay, and 5925 of Coal. Occurrences of Graphite have also been located in some districts.

Requirement and Allotment of Food-grains, Sugar, Kerosene Oil etc. to States

604. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly quota and allotment of foodgrains, sugar, kerosene oil, cement, soft coke, edible oils to the States for the last thirteen months; month-wise and State-wise; and

(b) what is their requirement and how much supplied to the States; State-wise, month-wise and item-wise details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) & (b). Statements showing monthly quota allotment, requirement and quantity supplied in respect of food-grains, sugar, kerosene, cement, soft coke and edible oils to the States for

the last 13 months month-wise and State-wise are laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-1852/81).

**उचित दर दुकानों पर खाद्य तेलों के
गोल माल के मामले**

605. श्री फुल चन्द बर्मा : : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी तथा अन्य राज्यों में उचित दर दुकानों पर खाद्य तेल आदि में गोलमाल के कुछ मामले सरकार के ध्यान में आए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उचित दर दुकानों पर समय पर खाद्य वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब्रजनोहन महन्ती) (क) से (ग): राजधानी तथा राज्यों में उचित दर की दुकानों पर खाद्य तेलों में गोलमाल का कोई मामला सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है। आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की है और उनसे यह सुनिश्चित करने की उम्मीद की जाती है कि सभी वस्तुएं उपभोक्ताओं को पहुँचे। विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन केन्द्रीय पूल में खाद्यान्नों की कुल उपलब्धता तथा राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त मांगों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हर मास के आधार पर किया जाता है।

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Midnapore District of West Bengal

606. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of bank branches opened by the nationalised banks during the last year in the Midnapore district of West Bengal;

(b) number of Bank branches to be opened during this year;

(c) number of Bank branches opened in the Jhargram Parliamentary Constituency during the last year; and

(d) number of branches to be opened during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). The data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India yields information districtwise only. Information according to Parliamentary Constituencies is not available. The details of branches opened during 1980 and those proposed to be opened during 1981 by the commercial banks in Midnapore district of West Bengal are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Name of Bank	Number of branches opened during 1980	Number of allotments/Licences pending as at the end of December, 1980
(1)	(2)	(3)
State Bank of India .	2	11
Allahabad Bank .	1	3
Bank of India .	1	1
Indian Overseas Bank .	..	1
Punjab National Bank	1	6
Punjab & Sind Bank	..	1
United Bank of India	3	5
United Commercial Bank	2	3
Mallabhum Gramin Bank	9	36
Other Banks	1	2
TOTAL	20	69*

*These bank offices are expected to be opened during 1981.

Opening of Branches of Banks in West Bengal

607. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank branches opened in the West Bengal by the nationalised banks at the end of 31st January, 1981, district-wise and bank branch-wise; and

(b) number of branches to be opened during the current year; district-wise and bank branch-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Information relating to the number of bank branches in West Bengal as on the 31st December, 1980 (district-wise and bankgroupwise) and the authorisations pending with the banks for opening branches in West Bengal, which are expected to be opened during 1981, is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Grant and Subsidy given to Assam for Development and other Works

608. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant and subsidy given to Assam during the last three years for various developmental and other works; and

(b) the year-wise statistics of grant and subsidy for the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The amount of loan and grants released by Ministry of Finance to Assam for developmental

and other works during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. Crores)

	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
1. Central assistance for State Plan	46.17	26.33	73.42	31.47	79.21	33.55
2. Special assistance for Hill areas development	0.44	3.99	0.57	5.12	0.75	6.75
3. Assistance for relief of natural calamities	0.86	0.37	..	..	2.45	3.21
4. Upgradation grants	..	..	..	..	..	1.19
TOTAL :	47.47	31.69	73.99	36.59	82.41	44.70

Subsidy from SDR Account of I.M.F.

609. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund has recently established an SDR one billion Account to subsidise supplementary drawings by low income developing countries to meet their balance of payments;

(b) if so, how far India has been or is likely to be benefited from this Fund; and

(c) the manner or projects on which such a subsidy will be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) India is among the 69 developing countries eligible to receive the subsidy at 3 per cent per annum if it were to draw on the present Supplementary Financing Facility. India has, however, not drawn on this facility.

Persons without Ration Cards in Delhi

610. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a number of persons residing in the capital who do not have their own ration cards and are facing difficulties in getting kerosene oil, coal and sugar etc.;

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware, sometimes a number of persons/guests are also coming to Delhi to visit tourists spots and they/their hosts have to face difficulties in getting sugar and kerosene oil from the market; and

(c) if so, whether Government would do something in extending facilities in such circumstances to the outsiders those who are strangers here?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (c) The issue of food ration cards is being regulated under clause 11 of Delhi Specified Articles (Regulation of

Distribution) Order, 1981 which does not provide for issue of ration cards to persons, not settled permanently or temporarily in Delhi. It also does not provide for grant of additional quota of specified food articles to ration card holders for their quests except in the case of Members of Parliament. There is no proposal for extending facilities to provide ration cards to the outsiders and those who are strangers.

News-Item captioned "Bangladesh plan for trade centre across border"

611. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item 'Bangladesh Plan for trade centre across border' appearing in the 'Patriot', New Delhi, dated the 8th January, 1981;

(b) if so, Governments reaction thereto; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). While Government have seen the press report, enquiries made so far have not revealed any such plan for a trade centre by Bangladesh.

Opening of Branch Office of L.I.C. at Bhadrak, Orissa

612. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Life Insurance Corporation of India Branch Offices functioning in the state of Orissa;

(b) the main criteria for opening such offices;

(c) whether Bhadrak town in the district of Balasore fulfils the criteria prescribed for opening such offices; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not opening a branch office at Bhadrak?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) 20.

(b) The average new business in terms of sum assured for the last three years from the area to be covered by a new branch should be at least Rs. 150 lakhs, and the same should also hold for the residual area after the bifurcation of a branch.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Opening of Head Office of Orissa Aluminium Complex at Bhubaneswar, Orissa

613. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has approved to locate the Head Office of Orissa Aluminium Complex at Bhubaneswar, Orissa;

(b) if so, when the formal office will be opened at Bhubaneswar;

(c) whether the Registered Office of the Orissa Aluminium will be located in Orissa;

(d) if so, the place selected for; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) which has been set up for implementing the Orissa Aluminium Complex has been registered on 7-1-1981. The Registered Office of NALCO is located at Bhubaneswar at 'Ipicol House', Janpath, Bhubaneswar.

(e) Does not arise.

Expenditure towards officers of sponsoring Bank in Gorakhpur Gramin Bank

614. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the annual expenditure towards 4 officers of Sponsoring Bank in Gorakhpur Kh. Gramin Bank exceeded 3.80 lakhs; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The State Bank of India which is the Sponsor Bank of Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank is reported to have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3.94 lakhs by way of managerial and financial assistance to the above named Regional Rural Bank during 1979. This assistance has been given to meet (i) salary and allowances of six deputed officers of State Bank; (ii) cost of training; (iii) salary and allowances of 9 Managing Directors of Farmers Service Societies financed by the Bank; and (iv) arrears of deputation allowance of Officers deputed to the Regional Rural Bank in the past. In terms of Section 3(3) of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, it is the duty of the Sponsor Bank to aid and assist the Regional Rural Bank sponsored by it.

Decentralisation of Supply of Newsprint

615. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of newsprint in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the mis-management of State Trading Corporation is one of the reasons;

(d) if so, whether Government have a proposal to decentralise the supply of newsprints; and

(e) the steps Government propose to make regular supply of newsprint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). Apart from shipping delays of arrival, no shortage of newsprint supply as compared to demand in the country has come to Government's notice. STC arranges import of newsprint based on estimated requirements projected by the Registrar of Newspapers of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. As against the entitlements issued by RNI of around 3,15,000 MT for serving servicing during the current year, an import of 3,28,000 MT has been planned.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Government have taken steps to increase the buffer stock of newsprint held by STC from 10,000 MT to 25,000 MT. Unless there are totally unforeseen circumstances beyond the control of STC, the STC would be able to service the entitlements of newsprint during the current year.

Credit extended by nationalised banks in Burdwan District of West Bengal

616. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of credit extended by the nationalised banks in the Burdwan district of West Bengal during the last five year-wise;

(b) total amount of credit given to Bargadars, share croppers small peasants, unemployed youth and other poor section of the society;

(c) number of bank branches opened during the last five years year-wise; and

(d) target for the year 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Total advances of all scheduled commercial banks during the last five years in the district of Burdwan of West Bengal are set out in the statement-I.

(b) Data in the manner asked for is not yielded by the statistical reporting system of Reserve Bank. Available data regarding sectoral deployment of outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks in Burdwan District as at the end of June, 1974 and June 1978—covering a five year period are set out in the statement-II.

(c) 90 Branches have been opened by all commercial banks during the last five years (1976 to 1980) in Burdwan District.

(d) In terms of the current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank, banks are to devote their branch expansion effort to deficit districts having poorer coverage than 1 branch for every 20,000 people in the rural and semi-urban areas. According to this norm, 62 more rural and semi-urban branches are required to be opened in Burdwan District. Bulk of these branches are expected to be opened in 1981.

Statement-I

Advances of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in Burdwan district of West Bengal, As on the last Friday of June (Amt. in lakhs)

	According to Sanction	According to utilisation
1974 . . .	2052	9781
1975 . . .	2939	N.A.
1976 . . .	3025	12564
1977 . . .	3947	14053
1978 . . .	5710	15171
1979@ . . .	7440	N.A.

@Provisional.

Statement-II

Occupation-wise classification of outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Burdwan District of West Bengal as on the last Friday of June.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Items	1974	1978
Agriculture & Allied Activities . . .	170.95	755.23
Industry (including Small Scale Industries) . . .	9146.64	13561.16
Trade . . .	132.94	228.12
Personal loans . . .	80.35	168.62
Others . . .	249.69	457.54
Total Credit :	9780.57	15170.67

*Data on Sectoral distribution of bank credit is available only according to utilisation.

Allotment of Foodgrains, Sugar etc. to Haryana

617. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly quota and allotment of foodgrains, sugar and other essential commodities to Haryana during 1980; and

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of House. (Place in Library. See No. LT-1853/81).

(b) Allotment of foodgrains are made to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on month to month basis having regard to overall availability of foodgrains in the central pool, vis-a-vis demands received

from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministries and Departments of the Union Government concerned with the procurement and supply of essential commodities are taking necessary measures to increase the production and availability of these commodities.

Bank on export of some select commodities

168. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the scarcity of certain commodities and the subsequent rise in their prices, is it proposed to ban the export of some select commodities; and

(b) if so, the names of such commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The domestic availability and demand, the prevailing prices, etc., are some of the factors which are taken into account while determining the export policy of essential commodities of mass consumption.

Petitions for loans pending in Bank branches of Madhubani and Darbhanga

619. SHRI BHAGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1638 on 28th November, 1980 regarding petitions for loans pending in banks in Bihar and state what is the total number of petitions for loans of ten thousands of rupees and lesser amounts pending in each of the branches of Banks in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga for more than four weeks and what steps are being taken against this failure and for remedying the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): A modified statistical reporting system covering information about pending loan applications at the district level has been introduced by Reserve Bank last year. A comprehensive and complete collection of data in respect of all banks has not, however, yet been possible. Efforts are being made to collect the information sought and to the extent available, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Guidelines criteria for appointment to post of chairman of nationalised banks

620. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRA KASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines or criteria have been framed in making appointment to the post of Chairman of Nationalised Banks; and

(b) if so, what are they?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). A managing Director of a nationalised bank, who is also its Chief Executive, is appointed by the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, in pursuance of clause 3(a) of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 and Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, as the case may be. As regards the State Bank of India, its Chairman and Managing Director are appointed by the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank in accordance with the provisions of section 19 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955.

2. The criteria for selecting the person for the above posts is that he should be either from within the

bank/banking industry or a person outside the banking industry having special knowledge and practical experience of financial, economic or business administration. Besides the special knowledge and practical experience, the person to be selected should possess qualities of leadership and be, in the judgement of the Government, the most suitable to head that bank.

The Managing Directors of the subsidiary banks of the State Bank of India are appointed by the State Bank with the approval of the Reserve Bank in terms of section 29 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.

Export of iron ore from Paradip Port during 1980-81

621. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN;**

SHRI A. C. DAS:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the targeted quantity of the export of iron ore from the Paradip port during 1980-81;

(b) the total quantity of iron ore actually exported so far from the above port;

(c) whether Government have the proposal to augment the export target to iron ore from Paradip port during 1981-82 financial year;

(d) if so, whether any target has been fixed; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):
(a) A target of 2.3 million tonnes of iron ore has been fixed for export through Paradip port during 1980-81.

(b) A quantity of 1.84 million tonnes has been exported during the period 1.4.80 to 31.1.1981.

(c) to (e) In view of the obsolete loading equipments at Paradip port, the target for export of iron ore during 1981-82 has also been kept at 2.3 million tonnes. Any increase in iron ore exports from Paradip Port would be feasible only after replacement of the existing mechanical ore handling plant and installation of a wagon tippler at this port.

Lifting of ban on 5 star ITDC hotels

622. **SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH:** Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to lift ban on the 5 star Indian Tourist Development Corporation Hotels;

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal to construct some new 5 star hotels in New Delhi to accommodate the participants of the Asian Games 1982; and

(c) the details about the other places in the Country where such type of hotels are likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) While there is no ban on the construction of 5-star hotels by ITDC, the Government is of the view that more medium-priced hotel accommodation should be provided to cater to the needs of budget-minded tourists.

(b) The following two hotels are proposed in the public sector to partly meet the accommodation requirements in New Delhi during **ASIAD 1982**:—

(i) **India Tourism Development Corporation—Hotel Kastirya Ashok—5-star hotel with 300 rooms.**

(ii) Hotel Corporation of India—
A 4-star hotel near the Delhi Airport
with 400 rooms.

(c) The details have yet to be
worked out taking into accounts the
need for 5-star hotels at various
tourist centres in the country and
the availability of funds.

Investigation of Wolframite in Rajasthan

623. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH
CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of
STEEL AND MINES be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey
of India had recently investigated
wolframite in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI
PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) Exploratory work for Wol-
framite is being carried out near
Balda, Sirohi District. So far, drill-
ing has been done in 28 boreholes.
A resource of the order of 2300 ton-
nes of 65 per cent WO_3 has been
tentatively estimated in the area.

Payment of excise duty by Beedi manufacturers

625. SHRI MUKPUDA MANDAL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) how many Beedi Manufacturers
are paying excise duties; and

(b) a list showing names of the
manufacturers, amount of excise
3656 LS—3

duties levied and paid and due from
them for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) There are about 9,148 Beedi
manufacturers who are paying excise
duties.

(b) Since the number of Beedi
manufacturers is very large, furni-
shing of unit-wise information would
be a very stupendous and time con-
suming task which may not be com-
mensurate with the desired objective.
However, if the Hon'ble Member
desires to have specific information
about any particular manufacturer
(s), the same can be collected and
laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Export of Shed Stag Horns

626. SHRI SHANTARAM POT-
DUKHE: Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government re-
garding export of Shed Stag Horns;

(b) the total quantity of export at
the end of January, 1981 of the Shed
Stag Horns; and

(c) the Centres of export of the
above commodity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a)
and (b) The export of Shed Stag
Horns and Products is allowed with-
in a limited ceiling during the year
1980-81. A total quantity of 160.725
tonnes was exported since the announ-
cement of the Export Policy for this
item on 9th June 1980 till the end of
January, 1981.

(c) Bombay and the Central Licen-
sing Area, New Delhi.

गुजरात सरकार द्वारा कपास की अधिक गांठें रिलीज करने की मांग

627. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने कपास की एक लाख और गांठें रिलीज करने की मांग की है और क्या उन्हें अनुमति देने का विचार है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि जब कपास बाजार में पहुँचती है रिलीज की घोषणा नहीं की जाती। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप निर्धारित कोटा रिलीज नहीं किया जाता। रिलीज संबंधी घोषणा सीजन के प्रारम्भ में की जाएगी और पिछले दो वर्षों में कितनी घोषणाएँ की गईं और इस अवधि में कितनी मात्रा रिलीज की गई; और

(ग) क्या गुजरात सरकार की यह मांग स्वीकार की जाएगी कि प्रत्येक राज्य का कोटा उसके उत्पादन के अनुसार आवंटित किया जाए ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद अलम खान) : (क) और (ख) : गुजरात सरकार निर्यात के लिए अधिक रुई रिलीज करने के लिए कह रही है, चालू रुई वर्ष (सितम्बर, 1980—अगस्त, 1981) के दौरान सरकार ने अब तक स्टेपल रुई की 3 लाख गांठें रिलीज की हैं। जिसमें से 20,000 गांठें गुजरात के लिए विशेष रूप से निर्धारित की गई हैं। निर्यात

के लिए रुई की रिलीज सप्लाई, मांग तथा कीमतों के बारे में समग्र रुई स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए समय समय पर की जा रही है। पिछले 2 वर्षों में रिलीज से संबंधित ब्यौरा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

रुई मौसम	घोषणा की सं०	निर्यात के लिए रिलीज की गई मात्रा
1978-79	पहली	2,00,000 गांठ
	दूसरी	1,50,000 "
	तीसरी	1,10,000 "
	चौथी	50,000 "
	योग	5,10,000 "
1979-80	पहली	50,000 "
	दूसरी	50,000 "
	तीसरी	50,000 "
	चौथी	50,000 "
	पांचवीं	3,50,000 "
	छठी	50,000 "
	सातवीं	50,000 "
	योग	6,50,000 "

(ग) उत्पादन के अनुसार कोटे के विभाजन की मांग को स्वीकार करना कठिन होगा क्योंकि निर्यात मुख्य रूप से किसी खास किस्मों की निर्यात मांग पर निर्भर करते हैं; इसके अलावा निर्यात संबंधी, निर्णय घरेलू सप्लाई तथा मांग व उन क्वालिटियों का पता लगाने के पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखने के बाद किये जाते हैं, जिनके निर्यात से घरेलू बाजार में समस्याएँ उत्पन्न नहीं होंगी।

Distribution of aggregate deposits of scheduled commercial banks

628. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the district-wise distribution of aggregate deposits and gross bank credit of scheduled commercial banks in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): On the basis of quick reports received from Reserve Bank of India, available district-wise data on aggregate deposits and gross bank credit of scheduled commercial banks as on the last Friday of December, 1979 are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1854 |81]

Appointment of a liaison officer/constitution of a SC/ST cell in local head office of State Bank of India

629. SHRI CHANDRAPAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in pursuance of instructions contained in Cabinet Sectt. Deptt. of Personnel O.M. No. 27/2/71-Estt. (SCT) dated 24th March, 1972, a Liaison Officer has been appointed or a SC/ST Cell has been constituted to look after the interests and service matters of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees and also to ensure proper maintenance and implementation of 40 point Roster in the New Delhi Local Head Office of State Bank of India;

(b) if so, the constitution thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have asked the Bank Management to appoint a Liaison Officer or to constitute a Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Cell in the Local Head Office of State Bank of India, New Delhi;

(e) if so, whether the Bank has carried out the above instructions of Government; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officers responsible for the said lapse?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes Sir. The Bank has reported that a Liaison Officer has been appointed in its Delhi Circle in respect of matters relating to the representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the Bank.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Setting up of Public sector industries in Bihar

630. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the proposal under consideration of Government to set up large and medium size industries in the public sector in Bihar and particularly in the backward areas; and

(b) the details of industries in the public sector set up in Bihar during the last three years and the number of persons employed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the major industrial and mining projects of the Central Government Enterprises which have been approved or are under consideration in Bihar. Information in regard to those which have been set up in Bihar during the last three years is given in Statement—I. Information in regard to some of the major proposals under consideration is given in Statement—II.

Statement I

Details of Industries in public sector set up in Bihar during the last three years and the number of persons employed therein.

S.No.	Particulars of the unit	Total number of employees likely to be employed
1.	Nicotinamide Plant of IDPL at Muzaffarpur	360
2.	Dakra-Bukda opencast coal mine	1906
3.	Sirka opencast coal mine	1441
4.	K. D. Hesalong opencast coal mine	920
5.	Kusunda opencast coal mine	929
6.	Kedla opencast coal mine	1026
7.	Katras coal mine	1895
8.	Ara coal mine reorganisation	1457

Statement II

Proposal under consideration of Central Government for setting up large and medium sized industries in Public Sector in Bihar and particularly in the backward areas.

S.No.	Particulars of proposal	Location in Bihar
1.	Joint Sector Drug Formulation unit to be owned by IDPL and Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation.	Patna
2.	Selected Dhori coal mine	Bokaro coalfield, District Ranchi.
3.	Dhori West coal mine	Bokaro coalfield, District Ranchi.
4.	Churi underground coal mine	District Ranchi.
5.	Ray-Bachra underground coal mine	Ranchi/Hazaribagh Districts.
6.	Mururidih opencast coal mine expansion	District Dhanbad.
7.	Karkata opencast coal mine	North Karanpura Coalfield, District Ranchi.
8.	Gaslitand coal mine	Jharia Coalfield, Dhanbad District.
9.	Pootkee-Bullia coal mine	Jharia Coalfield, Dhanbad District.

Setting up of public sector industries in Madhya Pradesh

631. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large and medium size industries in the public sector set up in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) whether there are any proposals under consideration of Government at present to set up large and medium size industries in the public sector in Madhya Pradesh and if so the salient feature of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the major industrial and mining projects of the Central Government Enterprises which have been approved or are under consideration in Madhya Pradesh. Information in regard to those which have been set up in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years is given in Statement—I. Information in regard to some of the major proposals under consideration is given in Statement—II

Statement I

List of large and medium size industries in the public sector set up in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years.

S. No.	Particulars of the units
1.	4 lakh tonne per annum Cement Plants at Neemuch & Akaltara of Cement Corporation of India.
2.	5000 tonne per annum and further expanded to 10,000 tonnes Explosive plant at Korba of Indo-Burma Petroleum Ltd.
3.	Jayant opencast coalmine expansion of Western Coalfields Ltd.
4.	Reorganisation of Rajnagar Coal mine of W. C. L.
5.	Reorganisation of Ramnagar coal mine of W. C. L.
6.	Chirimiri opencast coal mine of W. C. L.

Statement II

List of proposals under consideration of Central Government to set up large and medium size industries in the public sector in Madhya Pradesh with their salient features.

S.No.	Particulars of proposal	Implementing public sector company	Estimated capital outlay (Rs. in crores)	Estimated employment potential
1.	700 Tonnes per annum Tetracycline and Oxy Tetracycline Project.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	N.A.	N.A.
2.	Joint venture Drug Formulation Unit.	Do.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Silemana Coal mine expansion.	Central coalfields Ltd.	11.95	2140
4.	Govind Colliery	Western Coalfields Ltd.	10.43	1720
5.	Rajnagar coal mine expansion	Do.	22.74	3165
6.	Pathakhera Coal mine expansion	Do.	20.03	3229

Panchayats of Dhanbad district of Bihar left out from receiving loans from Nationalised Banks

632. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of Panchayats of Chas, Chandankeyari, Gobindpur and Nisa Block of Dhanbad District of Bihar left out from receiving loans from the Nationalised Banks in 1980 despite recommendation of the District officials because of the distance exceeding 15 km. from the Banks their names (Panchayats) and facts in details;

(b) whether representation of the rural people of Sardaha and Jaitara Panchayat, Chas Block, protesting against the distance bar was received this year;

(c) if so, steps taken on that;

(d) whether Government propose to open new branches of Banks in the rural areas of Dhanbad to cover all the villages of the district in 1981; if so, details of such banks and their location; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Information in the manner asked for is not yielded by the reporting system of the Reserve Bank.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India and the Bank of India have been asked

to look into the matter. While the banks have been generally advised not to reject loan applications from borrowers merely on the ground that they emanate from areas beyond 16 kms, to improve the banking coverage of the rural and semi-urban areas, the branch licensing policy has been reoriented towards securing opening of bank branches primarily at unbanked rural and semi-urban centres in districts having poorer coverage than one branch for every 20,000 people in the rural and semi-urban areas. In the areas referred to in parts (a) and (b) of the Question, banks have been given licences for opening branches at Pokharia, Pindarjora, Kalubathan and Amdabad. A branch at Baramasia in Chandankeyari Block has also been opened by Bank of India recently.

(d) and (e). As at the end of December 1980 there were 103 bank branches functioning at rural and semi-urban centres of district Dhanbad. In addition, the Commercial Banks are holding authorisations from the Reserve Bank of India for opening branches at 13 rural/semi-urban centres. The details of these centres are set out in the Annexure. The bank branches are expected to cater to the banking needs of not only the centres where these are located but also of the villages in the surrounding areas.

While the branch network of the rural and semi-urban areas is being strengthened, keeping in view the overall considerations of viable operations it may not be feasible for the banks to open branches at or provide direct coverage to all the remote villages. To ensure that credit facilities become available to residents of such villages also, emphasis is being laid on organisation of Primary Societies, Farmers' Services Societies and LAMPS etc., and their linkage with the nearby bank branches.

Statement

Name of Bank	Name of Centre	Classification of Centre
State Bank of India	1. Chas-Court Area 2. Dhanbad-De Nobli Campus 3. Maharajganj 4. Poharia 5. Deoli	Semi-Urban Semi-Urban Rural Rural Rural
Bank of India	6. Telgharia 7. Pindrajora 8. Lhar Barwa	Rural Rural Rural
Canara Bank	9. Barwa East	Rural
Punjab National Bank	10. Midnapur	Semi-Urban
United Bank of India	11. Kalubathan 12. Amdabad	Rural Rural
United Commercial Bank	13. Pradhan Khanta	Rural

राजस्थान द्वारा ओवर ड्राफ्ट

633. श्री चतुर्भुज: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में राजस्थान की वित्तीय स्थिति अब खराब हो गई है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो 15 फरवरी, 1981 तक राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा लिए गए ओवरड्राफ्ट की राशि क्या है ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को कितनी राशि का ओवरड्राफ्ट लेने की अनुमति दी है; और

(घ) जनता सरकार द्वारा 1978 और 1979 में लिए गए ओवरड्राफ्ट की राशि क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रावय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख) : राजस्थान की वित्तीय स्थिति के संबंध में सही तस्वीर चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के समाप्त होने के पश्चात् ही मालूम होगी। परंतु इस वर्ष स्थिति अधिक खराब हुई प्रतीत होती है क्योंकि राजस्थान ने भारतीय रिजर्व

बैंक से 14 फरवरी, 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार, नवीनतम तारीख जिस तक सूचना उपलब्ध है, 86.55 करोड़ रुपये का ओवरड्राफ्ट ले रखा था

(ग) चूंकि राज्य सरकार के लिए अर्थोपाय सीमाएं भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा प्राधिकृत की जाती हैं इसलिए ओवरड्राफ्टों को संसाधन के रूप में प्रयोग किए जाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। राज्य सरकारों के मुद्रा संबंधी लेनदेन अनेक राजकोषों/उप-राजकोषों और बैंकों में साथ-साथ होते हैं। ओवरड्राफ्टों की स्थिति तब उत्पन्न होती है जब राज्य सरकार के खाते में भुगतान उनकी प्राप्ति्यों और प्राधिकृत अर्थोपाय सीमाओं से अधिक हो जाता है।

(घ) 31-3-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान का समायोजित ओवरड्राफ्ट 8.89 करोड़ रुपये का था। 31-3-1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार राज्य ने कोई ओवरड्राफ्ट नहीं ले रखा था 31-3-80 को समायोजित ओवरड्राफ्ट 22.10 करोड़ रुपये का था

Companies registered under section 26 of M.R.T.P. Act

634 SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state names of the companies registered under Section 26 of MRTP Act, 1969, in which the equity holding of the public sector banks was (i) 25 per cent or more of the paid up capital of these companies; (ii) 40 per cent or more of the paid up capital of these companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): In accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statute governing the nationalised banks, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged.

Assistance from U.K. for expansion of fertilizer industry

635. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. has offered to help India in expanding its fertilizers industry in view of the availability now of abundant natural gas units in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). U. K. has not offered any aid specifically for expansion of fertilizer industry in India. However, a part of the general project grants already provided by the U.K. is pro-

posed to be used on Thal-Vaishet consideration of the Government of the United Kingdom.

Grant of Housing Loans to employees of Nationalised Banks

636. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the nationalised banks are granted housing loans upto only 45 months of their salaries;

(b) if so, in view of the rise of prices of material Government propose to increase the amount; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have increased the amount of advances to a minimum of rupees sixty thousand for Central Government employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir.

An Officer of a nationalised bank can at present be granted house building loan to the extent of 75 times his basic salary or 80 per cent of the cost of construction or Rs. 80,000 whichever is least. In so far as the award staff (i.e. clerical and subordinate staff) are concerned, the amount of such advance varies from bank to bank depending upon the pay range of the employee concerned, place of construction, etc.

(b) Terms of house building advance for bank employees are already quite liberal when compared with those applicable to the Government employees and it may not be proper to increase the disparity.

(c) No, Sir.

Strike of workers in public sector units

637. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 70,000 workers in the public sector units in Bangalore are on strike since December 26, 1980 demanding wage parity with the employees of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

(b) if so, whether Government have moved into the matter;

(c) the production loss suffered at present; and

(d) whether general parity with regard to pay and other benefits among the public sector undertakings is being contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the information obtained, the production loss suffered is approximately as follows:

		Rs. in crores	
Indian Telephone Industries	(Bangalore complex)	Rs. 14 upto	31-1-81
Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.		Rs. 30 upto	5-2-81
Bharat Electronics Ltd.		Rs. 10 upto	5-2-81
Hindustan Machine Tools		Rs. 11 upto	10-2-81
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.		Rs. 38 upto	14-2-81

(d) The endeavour of the Government is towards rationalisation of wage-structures instead of introducing either uniformity or parity.

Setting up Alumina Complex in Andhra Pradesh

638. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Alumina Complex in Andhra Pradesh with the substantial financial assistance of Soviet Union;

(b) if so, the total estimated cost of the complex;

(c) extent to which the Soviet financial assistance would be made available;

(d) the terms and conditions of its repayment; and

(e) the date by which the proposed plant will be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). The feasibility report for setting up of an alumina project of 6,00,000 tonnes per year capacity based on the East Coast Bauxite deposit in Andhra Pradesh was prepared by the Soviets. The Soviets also submitted a supplementary report outlining the cost economics for a plant capacity of 8,00,000 tonnes per year of alumina. The estimated capital cost at first quarter 1980 price level for 6,00,000 tonnes per year plant is Rs. 438.4 crores and for 8,00,000 tonnes per year plant is Rs. 512.8 crores. The feasibility report is currently under examination by the appraisal agencies of the Government.

It was proposed to the Soviet side that major part of the financing for the project should be met by them and

that repayment of such financing could be effected through export of alumina to the Soviet Union. The reaction of the Soviet side to this proposal is awaited. This subject also figured in the context of the Sixth Session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission held in New Delhi on 22nd and 23rd January, 1981. Both sides agreed that negotiations on cooperation in the design and construction of the alumina plant including commercial and financial matters should be pursued with a view to reach an appropriate inter-governmental agreement.

Lending of money to industries by Financial Institutions

639. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Government policy and guidelines to public financial institutions regarding the type of industries to be financed by them;

(b) what are the types of industries to whom public financial institutions, like (ITC IFC, IDBI, ICICI) are supposed to lend money and the types of industries whom they are not supposed to finance; and

(c) do Government black list a business house which defaults in interest payment and instalment payments and ensure that the business house does not get any further finance from the public finance institution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Government had issued in June, 1979 revised guidelines for the internal use of all-India public financial institutions with the objective of ensuring that assistance sanctioned for projects are in line with the overall national priorities. The salient features of the

guidelines, which also indicate priority among industries are:—

(i) in sanctioning assistance to new or expansion projects, financial institutions should invariably examine employment implications of the projects to be financed by them and with a view to promote employment in such projects the possibility of substituting automatic capital intensive processes by labour intensive processes should invariably be explored;

(ii) it should be ensured that adequate finance is provided for the development of rural and village industries as well as for projects where a large part of benefit flows to rural areas;

(iii) in view of the need to reduce the domestic costs and prices, financial institutions should examine the cost of production in comparison with international prices of similar products and avoid setting up uneconomic high-cost capacities in non-strategic areas.

(iv) the institutions should mount a special effort to provide speedy sanction to projects in the under-developed parts of the country.

(v) industries which have low priority or for which adequate capacity has already been built up are not normally eligible for financial assistance from financial institutions.

(c) The industrial concerns are not black listed or denied further assistance solely on account of defaults in payment of interest and repayment of loans given by the financial institutions. The institutions make all efforts to ensure the timely payment of interest and repayment of loans. In deserving and viable cases, on detailed examination of requests from assisted companies, re-

scheduling of loans repayment as well as postponement of instalments is resorted to.

Strike in Public Undertakings

640. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strike in the public sector undertakings is the result of managerial failure due to Bureau of Public Enterprises' directives;

(b) whether Government will specify the stage at which the Labour Ministry should come into the picture in a employer-employees dispute;

(c) whether the Ministry of Telecommunication has been entrusted with handling public sector undertakings labour disputes; and

(d) if so, will Government reveal from what date such practices are being followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the strike in the Bangalore based public sector undertakings over the issue of linkage of their pay and allowances with those prevailing in BHEL. Their claim has been discussed and conciliated upon at various levels during the last few months by the respective managements as well as by State and Central Government authorities depending upon the demands of the situation. The task of conducting the dialogue with the concerned parties is entrusted to those considered appropriate.

Gold smuggling

641. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the trend in gold smuggling has now reversed and, instead of being brought to this country clandestinely, it is now being taken out because of its higher prices abroad;

(b) what was the quantity of gold recovered during the last two years;

(c) what were the items and its total cost accounting for the major portion of seizures; and

(d) what steps are under contemplation to prevent mainly gold smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Although during the period December, 1979, to November, 1980, the international price of gold was higher than the prices for the metal in India, the situation has reversed since December, 1980, when the international price of gold fell below its domestic price.

(b) The quantity of gold seized by the Customs authorities during the years 1979 and 1980 are given below:—

Year	Quality (in Kgs. approx.)
1979	114
1980	82

(c) The value of the principal items seized by the Customs authorities during 1979 and 1980 are given below:—

(Approximate value—Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Gold	Watches	Synthetic fabrics	Silver	Diamonds and precious stones.
1979	136	337	1219	123	121
1980	129	315	1147	948	108

(d) Government are keeping a close watch on the situation. However, the Preventive and Intelligence machinery has been strengthened with particular reference to the commodities sensitive to smuggling, including gold.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की छवि सुधारने के लिए कदम

642. श्री मूल चन्व डागा :

श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की वाणिज्यिक प्रगति रुक गई है क्योंकि आशा के अनुरूप उनमें प्रगति नहीं हुई है और उनकी छवि बिगड़ गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार उनकी छवि को सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ;

(ग) सरकारी सेक्टर के उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें गत पांच वर्षों से घाटा हो रहा है;

(घ) कितना घाटा हुआ है और उसके कारण क्या हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों का कार्यकरण की जांच करने के लिए फ़ज़ल समिति का गठन किया गया है;

(च) यदि हां, तो कब और उसने क्या प्रतिवेदन दिया है; और

(छ) क्या उक्त प्रतिवेदन को सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सितोदिया) (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों की संख्या, कुल बिक्री लगी पूंजी एवं कर पूर्व लाभ में वृद्धि हुई है, जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:—

	1-4-61	1-4-71	1-4-80
उद्यमों की संख्या	42	87	186
कुल बिक्री (करोड़ रुपयों में)	207	3,309	23,124
लगी पूंजी (करोड़ रुपयों में)	902	3,606	16,354
कर पूर्व लाभ (करोड़ रुपयों में)	10	20	227

(ख) प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

(ग) और (घ). अज्ञेय विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या Lt—1855/81]। इस विवरण से यह स्पष्ट है कि क्रमांक 1, 10, 11 और 13 पर उल्लिखित अधिगृहीत कम्पनियों ने संस्थापित क्षमता के कम उपयोग के कारण घाटा उठाया है।

क्रमांक 5, 6 और 7 पर दर्ज कम्पनियों ने इसलिए घाटा उठाया है क्योंकि इनमें उत्पादन लागत इतनी बढ़ गई जो कि मूल्य निर्धारण सम्बन्धी प्रबुद्ध निर्णय के फलस्वरूप निर्धारित मूल्य के अन्तर्गत पूरी तरह बसूल नहीं की जा सकी। अन्य उद्यमों में घाटे के कारणों का उल्लेख प्रत्येक उद्यम के सामने किया गया है।

(क) से (छ). जी, हाँ। श्री मोहम्मद फजल की अध्यक्षता में गठित विशेष समिति कोयला, उर्वरक, भारी इंजीनियरी, नौवहन और इस्पात उद्यम समूह के कार्यचालन की जांच करेगी। समिति ने कोयला और उर्वरक उद्यम-समूह के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है। ये रिपोर्ट आन्तरिक अध्ययन के रूप में तैयार की गई हैं। अतः इन्हें सभा पटल पर रखे जाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Public Sector Undertakings in States

643. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of Central Public Sector Undertakings in the country functioning as on date;

(b) the amount of investments made in such of these Central Public Sector Undertakings working in the States; and

(c) the names of pending proposals for setting up Central Public Sector Undertakings in the States, along with the names of States in which they are to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the State-wise break-up of Central Public Undertakings with investments (representing State-wise gross block) as on 1-4-1980 is given in Annexure.

(c) There is no proposal which is kept pending for setting up Central Public Sector Undertaking.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

States/Union Territories	Number of Enterprises	Total Gross Block as on 1-4-1980
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	9	775.12
Assam	2	490.37
Bihar	13	3151.67
Gujarat	3	879.80
Haryana	1	252.97
Karnataka	13	746.45
Kerala	5	422.84
Madhya Pradesh	2	2230.77
Maharashtra	29	1313.94

1	2	3
Orissa . . . . .	..	928.37
Punjab	1	362.52
Rajasthan	4	337.62
Tamil Nadu	8	747.74
Uttar Pradesh	10	802.28
West Bengal	37	1540.39
Delhi	48	501.89
Goa	1	6.37
Other areas	3	284.31
Unallocated Gross Block . . . . .	..	2385.72
	189	18161.14

Closure of Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras

been rendered unemployed and facing hardship?

644. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Buckingham Carnatic Mills, Coimbatore, has been closed down;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) steps being taken to re-open the mills;

(d) whether the Unions in this mill have urged upon Government to take over the mills;

(e) if so, the reasons for not taking such an action; and

(f) whether Government are aware that a large number of workers have

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (f). The B and C Mills at Madras have been closed with effect from 1st January, 1981 due to continued non-viable operations of the units and the consequent refusal of the banks/financial institutions to continue to assist the units. Detailed negotiations with the labour and management were held by the Central Government in which Tamil Nadu Government also participated, for restoring viability through various measures including improvement of productivity/workload norms to the levels that obtain in the rest of the industry. Due to certain disagreement on these measures, the closure could not be averted. Takeover by Government has been suggested, but it is felt that mere takeover without restoration of viability would not be appropriate. In view of the hardships being faced by the affected workers, all efforts are being made to find a solution to the problem.

New Policy regarding usage of Vegetable Oil

645. **SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:** Will the Minister of **CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a new policy with regard to the usage of vegetable oil for the manufacture of vanaspati;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) its likely impact on the production of vanaspati in the country and the percentage of reduction in the import of vegetable oil as a result thereof; and

(d) the extent to which price of vanaspati is likely to rise vis-a-vis its impact on the consumer as a whole?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTHY):

(a) to (c). No new policy has been formulated by the Government in regard to the usage of vegetable oils in the manufacture of vanaspati. Government determine from time to time, the maximum permissible usage of imported oils allowed for vanaspati manufacture. With effect from 1st January, 1981, the limit of such usage has been fixed at 70 per cent. This means that the vanaspati industry would have to use a minimum of 30 per cent of certain specified indigenous oils (including 5 per cent sesame oil, as before). This would be an incentive for a greater production of indigenous oils in the country. Moreover, it would enable additional quantities of imported oils to be allocated for direct consumption through the public distribution system. There need be no adverse impact on the production of vanaspati in the country; in fact the production during the month of January, 1981 was around 64,500 tonnes. There would also be no immediate reduction in the imports.

(d) The price of vanaspati is fixed by the manufacturers from time to time on consideration of a variety of

factors. Although the price of vanaspati has, in recent weeks, gone up to a certain extent, the commodity is easily available to the consumer. A constant watch is being kept on the prices.

Expenditure Incurred on Foreign visits of Ministers and other Officials

646. **SHRI R. N. RAKESH:**

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the foreign exchange incurred on the visits of Ministers and other officials of the Government of India along with their designations who visited foreign countries during the last four months; and

(b) what was the purpose of their visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) and (b). The information for the period from 1st October, 1980 to 31st January, 1981 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Raids on premises of prominent persons of Film Industry

647. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:**

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of raids by various agencies of Finance Ministry in cooperation with Home Department were made recently as well as during 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 on the residences, offices and film studios of various prominent and other persons of film industry in Bombay and various parts of the country;

(b) if so the reasons for these raids and the names and status of each one where raids were made;

(c) how much unaccounted money, jewellery, gold and silver and such other things and articles, "benami" accounts and documents were found from each one and the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against each one in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) to (d). Information regarding the number of searches conducted by the various enforcement agencies under the Ministry of Finance, during the years 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 (upto 31-1-81) on the residences, offices and film studios of various prominent and other persons of film industry, the value of currency and goods seized as a result of the searches, and the action taken or proposed to be taken, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Wattle Extract under O.G.L.

648. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a number of representations from various Tanners' Associations, Leather Export Promotion Council and allied bodies for the restoration of the import of wattle extract under Open General Licence;

(b) whether it is a fact that on examination of these representations Government have come to the conclusion that there is no alternative except for its restoration;

(c) whether Government are aware that the non-issue of orders to that effect is causing great hardships to the tanners; and

(d) what are the reasons for delay and when Government intend to issue the necessary orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a), (b) and (d). In the Import Policy for 1980-81, wattle-extract was shifted from Open General Licence to Restricted List. A number of representations have been received suggesting that this item should again be allowed for import under Open General Licence. The matter is still under consideration.

(c) In addition to licences issued directly to Actual Users, measures have been taken to arrange bulk imports through Associations of Tanners and Export-Houses for meeting the requirements of those Actual Users who cannot import on their own.

आवश्यक वस्तुओं का निर्यात

649. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्त वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान निर्यात की गई आवश्यक वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्हें इन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया है और क्या इन वस्तुओं के नाम तथा मात्रा और आयात करने वाले देशों के नामों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा;

(ख) क्या वित्त वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान चीनी, व्याज, सीमेंट, आलू आदि जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं का भी निर्यात किया जाएगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इनकी अनुमानित मात्रा क्या है और आयात करने वाले देशों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए निर्यातों के सरकारी आंकड़ों के वस्तुवार देशवार ध्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

सम्बन्धित निर्यात संवर्धन संगठनों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए प्राक्कलनों के आधार पर उन चुनिन्दा आवश्यक वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में, जिनके दिसम्बर, 1980 में समाप्त होने वाले चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के पहले नौ महीनों के आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, निर्यातों की मात्राएं तथा आयातकर्ता देशों के नाम निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं:—

मदें	मात्रा '000 मे० टन	प्रमुख आयातकर्ता देश
1. चावल	316.2	सोवियत संघ, ब्रिटेन तथा मध्य पूर्व
2. प्याज	128.6	मलेशिया, सिंगापुर, सोवियत संघ, श्री लंका तथा मध्य-पूर्व
3. आलू	0.9	श्री लंका, मलेशिया, मारीशस तथा नेपाल
4. ताजे फल	6.5	मध्य पूर्व, ब्रिटेन तथा बंगला देश
5. ताजी सब्जियां	4.3	मध्य पूर्व तथा ब्रिटेन
6. ताजा मांस	0.5	मध्य पूर्व
7. जमा हुआ मांस	23.9	मध्य पूर्व
8. जी	3.0	कुवैत
9. गुड़	0.5	मलेशिया, सिंगापुर तथा मध्य पूर्व
10. चाय	165.4	सोवियत संघ, ब्रिटेन, आयरलैंड, पश्चिम जर्मनी, सं० रा० अमरीका, पोलैंड, ईरान, यू० ए० ई०, आस्ट्रेलिया, यू० ए० आर० तथा सूडान।

घरेलू कमी की वजह से चीनी तथा सीमेंट जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं के निर्यात को प्रतिबन्धित कर दिया गया है। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान राज्य आपार निगम ने मुख्यतः ब्रिटेन, मिस्र, नेपाल आदि को केवल 0.27 लाख मे० टन चीनी भेजी है। ब्रिटेन, मिस्र को निर्यात या तो वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान की गई संविदाओं को भागे लाकर उनके आधार पर अथवा पांच वर्षों के लिए 1975 के भारतीय औद्योगिक समुदाय कयार के अन्तर्गत किया गया है। विशेष परियोजनाओं के 3656 LS-4.

लिए गुणावगुण के आधार पर पहले की गई वचन-बद्धताओं के अन्तर्गत नेपाल को बहुत कम मात्रा में सीमेंट निर्यात किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). वर्ष अप्रैल 1981—मार्च 1982 के लिए निर्यात नीति तैयार की जा रही है और उस रूप में इस अवस्था में 1981-82 अवधि के लिए चीनी, प्याज, आलू आदि जैसे आवश्यक वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिए आगामी नीति का संकेत देना संभव नहीं है।

Cashew Imports

650. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy of cashew import, whether canalised or decanalised;

(b) details of imports in 1980 and 1981 till-date;

(c) quantity imported by private parties and their utilization;

(d) whether any norms were fixed for import by private parties and whether such norms were adhered to;

(e) whether Government propose to continue to allow import by private parties; and

(f) steps Government propose to take to import more quantity of cashewnut through C.C.I.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) The import of raw cashewnuts continues to be canalised through Cashew Corporation of India. In Order to augment the supply of raw cashewnuts direct imports of limited quantities of raw cashewnuts has been permitted on merits for the purpose of processing in India for re-export subject to such conditions as may be stipulated in each case.

(b) and (c). Details of import by Cashew Corporation of India during 1979-80 and 1980-81 till date are given below:—

Year	QTY(MT)	GIT Val. (Rs./ crore)
1979-80 . . .	24,180	11.55
1980-81 . . .	14,962	11.20

Besides, 5013 MTs were imported by a private party against customs

clearance permit issued by the licensing authority for processing and re-export.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Import Policy for 1981-82 is yet to be formulated.

(f) The Cashew Corporation of India is taking steps to maximise the import of raw cashewnuts from producing countries.

Foreign Exchange Earned by Tourism Industry in States

651. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by tourism industry in different States; and

(b) the amount spent by Government to develop tourism in different States?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):

(a) Foreign Exchange earnings from tourism are estimated on an all-India basis and not on State-wise basis. It has been provisionally estimated that foreign exchange earnings from tourism amounted to Rs. 482 crores at current prices for the year 1980.

(b) Similarly, the expenditure on developing tourism is not incurred on State-wise basis, but on the basis of the potential a tourist centre holds for attracting tourists. During 1979-80, the expenditure incurred in the Central Sector on the promotion and development of tourism was as follows:

(i) Department of Tourism .	Rs. 155.20 lakhs
(ii) India Tourism Development Corporation .	Rs. 840.42 lakhs
TOTAL .	Rs. 995.62 lakhs

Capital involved in Launching Third Level Air Service

652. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3537 on 12th December, 1980 regarding expenditure on Third Level Air Service and state:

(a) the financial details of recurring and non-recurring expenditure and capital involved in launching the Third-level Air Service; and

(b) the sectors proposed to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The estimated recurring and non-recurring expenditure for the year 1980-81 is as under:—

Recurring	Non-recurring
Rs. 02.5 crore	Rs. 0.75 crore
Authorised capital of the Company is	.... Rs. 25 crores
Subscribed Capital	.... Rs. 6.5 crores

(b) The following sectors have been covered by the scheduled operations of 'Vayudoot' with effect from 28th January, 1981.

Gauhati/Barapani

Kamarpur/Agartala

Agartala/Kailashahar

Gauhati/Rupsi

Chabua/Tezu

Gauhati/Kamarpur

Gauhati/Kailashahar

Silver Smuggling

653. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the revival of smuggling particularly of silver on a large scale on certain Indian coasts;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the quantity of silver (with value) seized during the last one year (1980); and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) Reports received by Government indicate that the Western coast has been vulnerable to smuggling, including the out-smuggling of silver, over the recent past.

(b) The Customs authorities seized goods valued at about Rs. 53 crores in the country during 1980, including about 30.7 tonnes of silver valued at about Rs. 9.48 crores.

(c) The Preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department has been strengthened. The Customs authorities along the Western coast have been equipped with fast moving crafts to intercept vessels engaged in smuggling, and the vulnerable areas along the coast are covered by the wireless communication network for quick and secret transmission of information relating to smuggling activities.

Abolition of soft loan Scheme

654. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to abolish the existing soft loan scheme for modernisation of industries belonging to the private sector; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the requirements of industry and the cost of funds to the financial institutions, the Soft Loan Scheme is being reviewed; no decision to abolish or extend its scope has yet been taken. Meanwhile, in pursuance of Finance Minister's Budget Speech on 18-6-1980 which inter alia announced that convertibility guidelines would not be applicable in the case of assistance for modernisation in any industry, the IDBI has decided to assist at normal rates, industrial concerns in all industries requiring modernisation.

Streamlining of Cash Credit System in Nationalised Banks

655. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether immediate streamlining of the cash credit system, which is predominantly prevalent with nationalised banks in the country, is under the active consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken in the matter; and

(c) the steps that have been taken to bring it under strict discipline?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). A Working Group to review the system of cash credit in banks was appointed by the Reserve Bank of India in April, 1979. The report submitted by the Working Group was accepted by Reserve Bank of India with certain modifications. Instructions have been issued to all scheduled commercial banks in December, 1980 accordingly. The salient features of these instructions are given in the attached statement.

These instructions are applicable to all units, having aggregate working capital limits of Rs. 50 lakhs and over from the banking system except sick units under a nursing programme. Steps are also to be taken by banks to enforce the same discipline in stages on borrowers who are enjoying credit limits of less than Rs. 50 lakhs from the banking system.

Statement

Salient features of the instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India to all scheduled commercial banks in December, 1980 regarding system of cash credit by banks.

1. Yearly review of all working capital limits of Rs. 10 lakhs and above.

2. Quarterly returns to banks from all units with working limits of Rs. 50 lakhs and above indicating requirements of funds during the quarter.

3. Half-yearly returns by banks to Reserve Bank of India regarding:

(i) accounts overdue for review

(ii) units which failed to furnish the quarterly returns.

4. Bifurcation of limits into demand loan and cash credit to be given up.

5. Separate limits for peak and non-peak periods.

6. Charging of 1 per cent panel interest on total outstanding from units which fail to furnish quarterly returns. Account may be frozen if default persists and deterrent action appears necessary.

7. No credit facility by a bank to a unit without consulting the existing bankers.

8. One per cent additional interest on ad-hoc limits and sanction of such

ad-hoc limits to be only in exceptional circumstances.

9. Borrowers contribution from owned funds and term finance, to meet the working capital requirements, should be equal to atleast 25 per cent of total current assets.

10. Cash credit limits should be converted into bill limits wherever possible.

Steel Production

656. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of steel production for the year 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(b) what is the quantity allotted to small scale units;

(c) State-wise distribution of allotment of steel to small scale units; and

(d) list of persons or firms receiving a steel quota in Kerala and the quantity allotted to them for the year 1979-80 and 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The total production of saleable steel at the six integrated steel plants during the year 1979-80 and expected during the year 1980-81 is indicated below:

	(In '000 tonnes)
1979-80	1980-81
	(expected)
4739	6119

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demandg of Central Government Employees

657. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 9-Point Charter has been submitted to the Finance Minister by the Central Government employees;

(b) whether the Central Government employees staged a "mass dharna" at his residence on 20th January, 1981 to press for their demands; and

(c) if so, what are the demands of the Central Government employees and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) A statement containing the information is enclosed.

Statement

The Central Government employees' Organisations had submitted a Memorandum to the Union Finance Minister on 20-1-81. This memorandum contains the following demands:—

(i) Bonus for other Central Government employees;

(ii) Grant of interim relief of Rs. 150/- p.m. as additional pay pending wage revision on the basis of parity with the employees of Public Sector Undertakings;

(iii) Merger of Dearness Allowance upto 344 points with pay for all purposes;

- (iv) Restoration of 2½ per cent out in DA rates during Emergency;
- (v) Revision of D.A. formula so as to ensure 100 per cent neutralisation for Group 'C' and 'D' employees;
- (vi) Decasualisation of casual workers and departmentalisation of extra departmental employees of P&T and pending implementation of these demands, sanction of full pay/proportionate pay and allowances of these posts to such employees on completion of 120 days of service as is being done in the Indian Railways;
- (vii) Ending of all forms of victimisation and including disabilities; and
- (viii) Grant of full trade union, civil and political rights to the Central Government employees and workers, scrapping of the existing conduct rules, repeal of articles 310, 311(2)(c) & (c), Rule 5 of Temporary Service Rules FR 17-A and 56-J and framing of new set democratic service rules through an act of Parliament under provision of Article 309 of the Constitution.

2. The position in regard to these demands is as follows:—

Demand No. 1: The productivity-linked bonus has been given only to encourage productivity in production-oriented organisations or those which are pre-dominantly commercial in character. There is no proposal at present to grant productivity-linked bonus to the generality of Central Government employees.

Demand No. 2: There is a demand of the Staff Side of the National Council (JCM) that Group C & D employees in the Central Government should be given an additional pay of Rs. 150/-

p.m. to compensate them for disparity in their pay vis-a-vis similar class of employees of Public Sector Undertakings. This is under consideration of the National Council (JCM).

Demand No. 3: The demand made in the National Council by the Staff Side regarding merger of Dearness Allowances sanctioned upto the index average level of 344 with pay for all purposes is pending before the Committee of the National Council set up to consider the issue. The Committee's report is awaited.

Demand No. 4: This was one of the issues which had been referred to the Board of Arbitration (Joint Consultative Machinery). However, as a result of an agreement with the Staff Side the case before the Board of Arbitration was withdrawn and the DA formula in respect of Central Government employees was considerably improved. This is, therefore, no longer a live issue.

Demand No. 5: As a result of an improvement in the DA formula referred to above, 100 per cent neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living is now available to the employees getting pay upto Rs. 400/- p.m. instead of Rs. 300/- p.m. previously. For pay level above Rs. 401 and upto Rs. 1000 neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living is 75 per cent. No proposal is under consideration for further liberalisation of the DA formula.

Demand Nos. 6, 7 & 8: Demand No. 6 concerns partly the Department of Personnel and A.R. of the Ministry of Home Affairs and partly the Ministry of Communications (P&T) Department. Demand Nos. 7 & 8 concern the Deptt. of Personnel. The position is in regard to these demands is being ascertained and necessary information relating to them will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Progress in the Construction of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

658. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
SHRI K. A. SWAMI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) whether the construction work of the plant is going on as per schedule; and

(c) the outcome of the discussions held with Soviet Union with regard to the Vizag steel plant recently?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). So far, only the preliminary infrastructural and pre-construction activities in respect of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant have been in progress at site. These have been proceeding as per schedule. Of the total estimated requirement of 27,000 acres of land for plant, township and off-site facilities, around 15,000 acres have already been acquired. Site-levelling works are in progress and over 11 million cubic metres of earth work had been completed till 31-1-1981. Works are also in progress in respect of the approach road, distribution systems for construction water and power, site offices, storage sheds, construction laboratory, etc. The State Government is taking action for the speedy rehabilitation of displaced families. Railways have also taken up work on a construction siding for the steel plant. Till 31-1-1981, the cumulative expenditure on the project amounted to over Rs. 50 crores.

The comprehensive revised Detailed Project Report for the Plant was submitted by the consultants on the 30th November, 1980 and has since been scrutinised by an expert committee set up by SAIL.

(c) Discussions have been held between M/a. Tajpromexport of Moscow

and Visakhapatnam Steel Project for the detailed engineering of the coke oven and by-product plant (excluding coke oven batteries and dry quenching station), sinter plant and blast furnace plant of the first phase of the project and details of the contract have been finalised.

ITDC Given more powers for promotion of Tourism

659. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Tourism Development Corporation has been given more powers for promotion of tourism and development in the country which powers were earlier vested in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) steps Indian Tourism Development Corporation have taken after attainment of these powers in the direction of tourism?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. I.T.D.C. which till recently has been concentrating mainly on hotels and transport is now being made into a more effective agency of the Department of Tourism in developing tourism in the country.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Proposed Strike by G.I.C. Employees

660. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Insurance Corporation authorities sought and obtained Government's approval before introducing unilaterally modifications in the salaries and dearness allowance rates of the employees, to the latter's detriment;

(b) whether it has been decided to give up the well-established practice of collective bargaining and negotiated agreements; and

(c) Government's reaction to the proposed all-India strike by G.I.C. employees as a protest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The Class III and IV employees of the Central Insurance Corporation of India had been making repeated requests for revision of their pay scales. In order, therefore, to keep harmonious industrial relations, the Management of the G.I.C. held several rounds of discussions with the employees' unions and referred the matter to Government along with their recommendations. Keeping in view the demands of the employees and the recommendations of the Management, the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred under section 16 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, notified the revised terms and conditions of service on 30th September, 1980. On the whole, the package deal contained substantial improvements in the wage structure and involved an additional financial burden of Rs. 3 crores per annum on the existing wage bill of Rs. 27 crores of the Corporation.

The employees unions have challenged the validity of certain provisions of the Act in the Supreme Court. Since the matter is *sub judice*, any strike by the employees would be totally uncalled for and wholly unjustified.

Deposits Declared Dead in Nationalised Banks

661. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every year lakhs of rupees deposited in Nationalised and other banks are declared dead and passed to the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the total amount thus declared dead during the last three years;

(c) whether Government are aware that poor people are finding it difficult to inherit the deposits by way of succession because of the cumbersome procedure; and

(d) whether Government have considered the desirability of having the names of the nominees of all Account Holders so that they can have the money by establishing their identity only; and

(e) if so, in what way this method has been found unacceptable by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The amount lying in the inoperative deposit accounts i.e. accounts which have not been operated upon for 10 years or more, with various banks (nationalised and other banks) is not passed on by the banks to the Reserve Bank of India but is retained with them and forms part of their deposits. The total number of such inoperative accounts and the amounts lying in them at the end of December, 1977, 1978 and 1979 is furnished below:

As on	Number of Accounts	Amount (in crores)
31-12-77 . . .	1361322	15.66
31-12-78 . . .	1544918	17.45
31-12-79 . . .	1770957	20.21

(c) to (e). So far as the amounts lying to the credit of deceased account holders are concerned, necessary instructions have been issued to all public sector banks to settle the claims on the basis of due local inquiry and adequate indemnity without insisting on legal representation etc. It is also proposed to amend the

Banking Regulation Act to provide for nomination facilities to account holders, which will result in expeditious payment of such balances to the nominees.

Rate of Inflation

662. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of inflation between November, 1980 and February 1981 has gone down;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) how has it helped to check the price-rise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). The annual rate of inflation in terms of Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) decelerated from 16.3 per cent in November 1980 to 14.7 per cent in January 1981 (the latest available). Thus, there has been a moderation in inflationary pressures in the recent months. Government is keeping a watch on the price situation and further steps will be taken as necessary.

बीड़ी निर्माताओं से बकाया करों की दफूली करने के लिए कार्यवाही

663. श्री धर्मबास शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के उन बीड़ी निर्माताओं/बीड़ी कम्पनियों/बीड़ी कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने 1979-80 में दो लाख रुपये से अधिक का शुद्ध लाभ कमाया है;

(ख) इन कम्पनियों के प्रोपराइटर्स/भागीदारों के नाम और पते क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या इन कम्पनियों ने उक्त वर्ष के लिये आंके गये पूरे उत्पादन शुल्क तथा आय कर का सरकार को भुगतान कर दिया है; और

(घ) सरकार उनसे बकाया कर वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दो जायगी ।

Income-Tax Raids in Gujarat

664. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleaser to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of raids by Income Tax Department and various agencies of Finance Department have been made during 1st November, 1980 to 31st January, 1981 in Gujarat on various businessmen, industrialists, companies and others;

(b) if so, the reasons for conducting such unexpected raids;

(c) the name, status and details of each person and concern where such raids were made;

(d) the outcome of such raids;

(e) the details of black and unaccounted money and jewellery, gold-silver, benami accounts documents found are seized yielded from each one and locker sealed; and

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken against each one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) to (f). Information regarding number of searches conducted by the enforcement agencies under the Ministry of Finance, during the period from 1st November, 1980 to 31st January, 1981 value of currency and the goods seized as a result of the searches (including those from lockers) and the action taken or proposed to be taken, is being collected

and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rise in the prices of Essential Commodities

665. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increases of prices of essential commodities viz., sugar, oil vanaspati including the articles issued through the ration shops/fair price shops since December 15, 1980;

(b) if so, the details commodity-wise and State-wise (Capitals, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Lucknow, Calcutta, Bhopal, Bangalore and Trivandrum); and

(c) prices as on January 12, 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) to (c). The retail prices of selected essential commodities for the weeks ending 12-12-1980 and 9-1-1981 at Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Lucknow, Calcutta, Bhopal, Bangalore and Trivandrum are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1856/

81]. The figures given in Annexure indicate a mixed trend inasmuch as the retail prices of some commodities have remained steady, some have gone up and a few have softened. During December 15, 1980 and January 12, 1981 the issue prices of wheat, levy sugar, imported edible oils and kerosene distributed through fair price shops remained unchanged. The issue prices of rice were, however, changed upwards, with effect from January 1, 1981.

Export of Cloth

666. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity, the value in rupees and kinds of cloth exported annually to various countries during the last two years; and

(b) the rate of export duty levied and the total amount of duty collected annually during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Total exports of textile items given below during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 to various countries were as follows:—

(Quantity: Lakh sq. metres)
(Value : Rs. in crores)

	1978-79		1979-80	
	Estimated Quantity	Value	Estimated Quantity	Value
Cotton Textile fabrics	4773.60	224.28	5138.10	270.45
Woollen fabrics	8.05	2.62	10.19	2.83
Man-made textile fabrics	365.97	29.99	223.90	19.16
Natural silk textiles	114.52	43.61	107.67	48.83

(b) No export duty is levied on the export of above textile items and hence the question of the amount of duty collected does not arise.

खाद्य तेलों का आयात

667. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष आयात किए गए खाद्य तेलों की टनों में मात्रा क्या है, तथा इस वर्ष कितनी मात्रा का आयात किया जाएगा;

(ख) खाद्य तेलों की कमी के बावजूद मूंगफली तथा मूंगफली के तेल का निर्यात करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) लोगों की खाद्य तेल की मांग को पूरा करने तथा इनके मूल्यों को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राज मोहन महंती) : (क) तेल वर्ष 1979-80 (नवम्बर, 1979-अक्टूबर, 1980) के दौरान सरकार की ओर से लगभग 11.50 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्य तेलों की मात्रा आयात की गई। तेल वर्ष 1980-81 (नवम्बर, 1980-अक्टूबर, 1981) के दौरान खाद्य तेलों की आयात की जाने वाली मात्रा, देश में इनके वास्तविक उत्पादन, समय-समय पर पता लगाई गई इनकी मांग, देश के भीतर तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में इनके मूल्य स्तर और विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगी।

(ख) हाथ से चुनी मूंगफली के निर्यात की जब भी अनुमति दी जाती है तो वह सीमित मात्रा के लिये और समय-समय पर निर्भर किये जाने वाले कोटे के आधार पर होती है। मूंगफली के तेल के निर्यात की अनुमति नहीं दी जा रही है। हाथ से चुनी मूंगफली की कुछ सीमित मात्रा का निर्यात करने का कारण निर्यात से होने वाली देश

की आय बढ़ाना और पामोलीन, ताड़ का तेल आदि जैसे सस्ते तेलों का आयात करना है।

(ग) खाद्य तेलों के मूल्यों में स्थिरता बनाये रखने के लिये सरकार मांग तथा आपूर्ति के बीच के अंतर को खाद्य तेलों का आयात करके तथा उन्हें उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से अधिक मात्रा में उचित मूल्यों पर उपभोक्ताओं को उपलब्ध करा कर पूरा कर रही है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को निरंतर मजबूत बनाया जा रहा है, ताकि आयातित खाद्य तेलों की अधिक मात्रा सप्लाई की जा सके। इस दिशा में जो अन्य उपाय किये जा रहे हैं वे ये हैं:—कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग द्वारा तैयार की गई "कार्यवाही योजना" के कार्यान्वयन द्वारा देशी खाने योग्य तिलहन, तेलों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाना; वनस्पति जैसे लोकप्रिय तेलों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना; जमा किए गए भंडारों को बाहर निकलवाने के लिए अधिक सक्त कार्यवाही करना; आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955, उसके तहत जारी किए गये आदेशों और चोर बाजारी निवारण तथा आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय बनाये रखना अधिनियम, 1980 के विभिन्न उपबंधों को लागू करना।

Deposits of Lignite in Barmer (Rajasthan)

668. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge deposits of lignite have recently been found in Barmer in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken to exploit the deposits?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and

(b). During the course of geological survey, the Government of Rajasthan has located lignite in boreholes at a depth of about 85 metres near Village Kapurdi, Barmer district. Laboratories scale tests are yet to be completed about the grade and quality of the mineral. Exploitation will depend upon the results of these tests and further techno-economic studies regarding its viability.

Proposal for conversion of Group-B ITOs to Group-A

669. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seriously considering a proposal to convert hundreds of posts of ITOs Group-B to ITOs Group-A in the Income-tax Department;

(b) whether this conversion of ITOs Group-B posts into ITOs Group-A posts will finish the promotional prospects completely of Income-tax Inspectors and other Ministerial cadres of the Income-tax Department;

(c) whether the views of the employees representing the Non-Gazetted Staff in this regard has been obtained and their reaction to the conversion of posts into Group-A ITOs; and

(d) whether Government are going to abandon the proposal for conversion of posts into ITOs Group-A in view of above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes Sir. It is proposed to convert 400 posts of Income-tax Officers (Group 'B') to Income-tax Officers (Group 'A').

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d). The posts of Income-tax Officers may be held by Income-

tax Officers (Group 'A') or Income-tax Officers (Group 'B'). On the basis of a job classification it is proposed to classify these posts into Senior and Junior charges to be held respectively by Group 'A' and Group 'B' Income-tax Officers. While views of Associations representing Group 'A' and Group 'B' Income-tax Officers who were directly concerned in the matter were invited and duly taken into consideration, it was not considered necessary to invite views of Non-gazetted officers in the matter.

Investigation of Gold deposits in Collaboration with Soviet Scientists

670. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India had a proposal to embark on a detailed investigation of gold deposits in Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat in Collaboration with Soviet Scientists;

(b) if so, what are the details;

(c) whether any investigation has been made so far; and

(d) if so, the details and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Smuggling of Video Cassette Tapes

671. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of large scale smuggling of video cassette tapes of banned Indian and foreign movies and their screening by illegal music joints, especially in metropolitan cities; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to check this criminal network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

However, the customs authorities have been alerted to prevent the smuggling of such video cassette tapes through the international airports and sea ports.

हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड द्वारा 'पुरवरीबा' में जस्ते के निक्षेपों से जस्ते का खनन

672. श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड को 'पुरवरीबा' में जस्ते के निक्षेप जस्ते का खनन करने के लिए 20 वर्ष के पट्टे पर दिए गए थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दो वर्ष बीत जाने पर भी इस संपत्ति ने खनन कार्य शुरू नहीं किया है जिससे कि इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र के लोगों को रोजगार प्राप्त होना था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भूतपूर्व मेवाड़ सरकार के शासन काल में खनन कार्य किया गया था और वहां चांदी पाई गई थी और बाद में उन खानों को बन्द कर दिया गया था जिन्हें अभी भी चांदी का कूँआ कहकर पुकारा जाता है; और

(घ) इस क्षेत्र में खनन कार्य कब तक शुरू कर दिया जाएगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) सरकार के पास इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(घ) 'पुरवरीबा' के जस्ता निक्षेप छोटे हैं और उनमें धातु की मात्रा कम है । जस्ता और सीसा धातुओं के वर्तमान मूल्यों पर इन निक्षेपों का दोहन आर्थिक दृष्टि से उपादेय होने की संभावना नहीं है । इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० ने इन निक्षेपों का दोहन न करने का फैसला किया है ।

Black Money

673. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated unaccounted money in the country;

(b) recommendations made by the Wanchoo Committee, Choksi Committee, and the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament in this regard; and

(c) which recommendations were expedited and implemented with a view to curb the menace of unaccounted money and also those which were rejected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The Government have not made any estimate of black Money in circulation.

(b) and (c). The Choksi Committee was set up to recommend measures to simplify and rationalise the laws relating to direct taxes and it was not concerned with the measures relating to unearthing of black money. In their 17th Report the Public Accounts Committee recommended lowering of the maximum rate of income-tax as they felt that high rate of taxation tended to

generate black money. Steps have been taken by the Government to implement this recommendation to the extent possible in the context of the need to raise resources for development purposes through direct

taxes. So far as Wanchoo Committee is concerned, a statement indicating the important recommendations made by them in their final report as well as action taken by the Government thereon is given as Annexure.

Statement

Sl.No.	Recommendation No.	Gist of the Recommendations	Action taken
1.	13	Provision should be made in the Income-tax Act for setting up of machinery for settlement of cases with the taxpayers.	Implemented through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 by inserting Chapter XIXA in the Income-tax Act, 1961.
	14	A Direct Taxes Settlement Tribunal should be formed. Its members should have the same status as the members of C.B. D.T.	
	15	Persons with high sense of integrity, fairness and justice should be selected as members of the Tribunal for settlement.	
2.	19	Increasing use of powers of search and seizure should be made to unearth black money and tackle tax evasion.	Accepted.
3.	20(a)	The Commissioner of Income-tax should be given the power to authorise search and seizure irrespective of the area of his jurisdiction.	Implemented through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act 1975. by amendment in Section 132 and insertion of new Section 132 A.
	20(b)	The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner should also be given the power to authorise search and seizure.	
	20(c)	The power of search and seizure under the Income-tax Act should be extended to cover persons, vehicles, vessels and aircrafts.	
	20(e)	Tax liability for purposes of Section 132 (5) should include interest and penalty also.	
	20(f)	Definition of 'Authorised Officers' should be amended so as to include the Income tax Officers having jurisdiction over the case.	
	20(h)	The law should be suitably amended to provide that the assets, account books and valuables found at the assessee's premises during the course of search will be deemed to belong to him unless it is proved otherwise.	

Rise in the Prices due to Increase in Petrol and Oil Prices

674. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of all essential commodities are increasing and there is no stop over this price rise;

(b) whether recent increase in petrol and oil prices have contributed to the rise in prices; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) During the past two months ending January, 1981 there has been a mixed trend in the prices of essential commodities inasmuch as the wholesale price indices of some commodities have moved up, those of some have remained steady while those of some others have declined.

(b) and (c). The recent rise in the prices of petro-products had an impact of about 1 per cent on the all-commodities wholesale price index.

Names of Star-Hotels coming up in Delhi

675. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of the star hotels coming up in Delhi; and

(b) for how many of these hotels the land use as envisaged in the master plan has to be changed and at whose instance and level such changes in the land use have been made?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Production of Cocoa

676. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cocoa in the country at present;

(b) how much is consumed in the country; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before Government to export cocoa in order to mitigate the difficulties of the growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) According to the estimates furnished by the Karnataka and Kerala State Governments, the production of dry beans would be 3580 tonnes during 1980-81;

(b) The consumption in the country is estimated to be 1200 tonnes;

(c) Export of cocoa beans is allowed without any quantitative restriction.

Opening of Currency issuing office at Reserve Bank

677. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in opening the Currency issuing office of the Reserve Bank of India at Trivandrum; and

(b) when the Currency issuing office is expected to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The delay in opening the Currency

issuing office of Reserve Bank of India at Trivandrum was due to the difficulty faced by the Reserve Bank of India in acquiring a suitable plot of land for construction of its own building. The building is now under construction and is expected to be completed by the middle of 1981 when the Issue Office will also be opened.

Loss suffered by TFA during last three Years

678. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trade Fair Authority (TFA) has been incurring heavy losses and has failed to attract visitors as anticipated;

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered by TFA during the last three years (year-wise);

(c) the reasons identified by Government for continuous loss suffered by TFA; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) to (d). The deficit shown in the income and expenditure accounts of the Trade Fair Authority of India are due to the manner of accounting, according to which the funds received from the Government by way of grants are taken directly into a capital reserve. Consequently, the Revenue account of the Authority shows a deficit, although there is a surplus in the capital account. Thus, taking both Revenue and Capital account, there is a surplus. The

deficit shown as excess of expenditure over income in the accounts of the Authority during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 amounted to Rs. 1.33 crore, Rs. 3.50 crore, and Rs. 1.18 crore respectively. The presumption that the Authority has failed to attract visitors, does not appear to be well founded. The number of visitors to Pragati Maidan is likely to increase even further in near future.

The Trade Fair Authority of India was not conceived as a purely, commercial organisation working for profit. It is more in the nature of a promotional organisation and its financial performance has to be viewed in this light. However, it is proposed to make a more extensive use of the Pragati Maidan complex which will increase the income of the Authority.

Financial position of SAIL

679. SHRI A. T. PATIL:

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the financial position of Steel Authority of India Ltd. from 1975-76 to 1980-81, year-wise;

(b) what are the causes that led to heavy losses, if any, to SAIL during any of these years;

(c) what is, in particular, the loss caused during 1980-81 due to high level of inventory; and how did the inventory rise to such a high level;

(d) what are the losses attributable to faults, if any, in (i) imports, (ii) administration, (iii) production, (iv) distribution, and (v) pricing; and

(e) action proposed to be taken to remove the faults, and other causes of loss and to wipe out the losses?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The

working results of Steel Authority of India Limited during the period 1975-76 to 1979-80 are given below:—
(Rs. in crores)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Profit before depreciation & interest.	128.82	189.30	163.46	229.92	210.05
2. Interest	31.19	32.59	30.72	70.48	72.57
3. Depreciation	69.91	75.49	91.67	93.61	106.39
4. Net profit/loss before investment allowance reserve	27.72	81.22	40.97	65.84	31.09
5. Investment Allowance—Reserve		12.00	4.29	21.90	22.74
6. Net profit (+)/Loss (—) after investment allowance	(+)27.72	(+)69.22	(+)36.63	(+)43.94	(+)8.35

Since the profit and loss account is prepared for the year as a whole, a firm and final picture for the year 1980-81 will be known only after the end of the financial year.

(b) to (e). Do not arise since there was no loss during the years 1975-76 to 1979-80.

Setting up of New Hotel Projects Abroad

680. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is contemplating to set up new hotel projects abroad;

(b) if so, the details of projects and the countries where the hotels are to be set up; and

(c) what are the steps his Ministry is taking on offers of Indian nationals settled abroad (if there are any) who want to establish hotels in this country and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Government has approved ITDC's proposal 3856 LS—8.

to construct and manage a 190-room 5-star hotel at Limassol in Cyprus in collaboration with M/s. Lotus Hotels Ltd., a private sector company in Cyprus. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 878 lakhs. The share of ITDC in the hotel project would be to the extent of 10 per cent of the equity capital subject to a limit of Rs. 80 lakhs.

(c) Indian nationals settled abroad have already invested and are investing in hotels and motels abroad and in this country. Within the regulations governing foreign investments in the country, Government's policy is to encourage investment in hotel projects in India by Indians settled abroad.

विभिन्न वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

681. श्री दीनदत्त राम सारण: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार ने वर्ष 1980 के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा उत्पादित विभिन्न वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में किस सीमा तक वृद्धि की तथा ऐसी वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) मूल्य वृद्धि किन कारणों से की गई तथा बाजार में मूल्यों पर उनका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सत्राई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा उत्पादित आधारभूत वस्तुएं, जैसे इस्पात, पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद, उर्वरकों आदि के मूल्यों में हुए परिवर्तनों की जानकारी 'लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण' अर्थात् केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक एवं वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट (मूल्य-निर्धारण नीति सम्बन्धी अध्याय) में दी गई है, जिसे भ्रगले सप्ताह सभा पटल पर रखा जा रहा है ।

(ख) काम में आने वाली सामग्री की लागत बढ़ जाने के कारण मूल्यों में वृद्धि करनी पड़ी है । यह निश्चित कर पाना संभव नहीं है कि इस मूल्य-वृद्धि के कारण बाजार में कीमतों पर कितना असर पड़ा है ।

निर्यात के बारे में निर्यात-गृहों के लिए सीमा

682. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

श्री त्रि नौक चन्द :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्यात-गृहों द्वारा किये जा रहे निर्यात के बारे में उनके लिए कुछ सीमा निर्धारित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्य लोगों की तुलना में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए क्या सीमा निर्धारित की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इन वर्गों के निर्यातकों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के निर्यात-गृहों

को कुछ रियायत देने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यह रियायत किस तारीख से दी जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्रशद आलम खां) : (क) जी हां । निर्यात सदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान करने के प्रयोजन के लिए आयात नीति में निर्यात निष्पादन की न्यूनतम सीमाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं ।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के निर्यातकों के लिए अलग से कोई निर्यात निष्पादन सीमाएं निर्धारित नहीं हैं ।

(ग) ऐसी कोई प्रस्थापना विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Total production of Jute in West Bengal purchased by JCI

683. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3716 on 12th December, 1980 regarding quantity of jute purchased by Jute Corporation of India in West Bengal and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hardly 10 per cent of the total production of jute in West Bengal has been purchased by the Jute Corporation of India in 1980; and

(b) if so, what particular steps Government propose to take to purchase at least 30 per cent of the total crops for the coming season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) During the current jute year JCI has procured in West Bengal 4.59 lakh bales of raw jute till 5.2.81, as

against 3.40 lakh bales in the preceding year. The percentage of procurement in West Bengal relating to the total production in that State has gone up from 8.4 per cent in 1979-80 to 11.7 per cent, in 1980-81 which means an increase of about 41 per cent.

(b) Action plan for substantial increase in procurement during the year 1981-82 is under preparation.

Working of S.T.C.

684. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the working of State Trading Corporation as an instrument of export promotion; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken to ensure that the Corporation concentrates more fully on developmental export activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Government makes periodic review of the working of State Trading Corporation depending on the shift in the emphasis on various trading activities. Presently, the shift of emphasis has taken place from export of canalised items to promotion of export of new items in the non-canalised and non-traditional areas and exploration of new markets.

(b) A number of steps have been taken such as identification of products/markets for major thrust, functionalisation of activities into procurement management, marketing and project management, initiation of dialogue with Indian and foreign parties for establishment of joint venture projects in the fields of identified project ranges such as processed fruits, leather products, meat and marine products, and ancillary management services to provide technical guidance to small scale units for upgrading the quality and streamlining their production by adding balancing equipments wherever ne-

cessary, close liaison with State organisations for supplying commodities in an organised manner e.g. Coffee Board, Cardamom Board and State Govt. undertakings for supply of meat and marine products and vegetables and, lastly, strengthening of foreign branch offices with requisite skilled workers and good communication network for necessary thrust in marketing and feedback.

Seizure of Silver at Bombay Airport

685. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a recent seizure of silver worth lakhs of rupees at the Bombay Airport a number of persons belonging to the Staff of Air India were found to be involved in the transactions; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the officials of Air India involved in the case?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Three loaders of Air India and one contract security man were involved in the case relating to the seizure of 349 kgs. of silver at Bombay airport on 28-8-80.

(b) Air India has suspended the three loaders concerned and the services of the contract security man have been dispensed with.

Soaring Prices of Groundnut oil

686. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the market surveys appearing in the newspapers in the first week

of January, 1981 regarding soaring prices of groundnut oil;

(b) if so, the reasons of high prices;

(c) what steps have been or are being taken to check these prices and to ensure adequate supply of groundnut oil to the consumers; and

(d) how the price of groundnut oil has remained in the first week of January in the years 1977-81?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recent rise in the prices of groundnut oil may be mainly attributed to a sizeable fall in the production of oilseeds in 1979-80, the expectation that the current groundnut crop may be more or less of the same level as that of last year, and imposition of informal restrictions by the State Government in Gujarat on the movement of groundnut oil outside the State. It could also be due to the prevalent speculative tendencies in the oils and oilseeds trade.

(c) The main thrust of the Government policy is to raise production of groundnut substantially during the current Five-Year Plan, continuation of import of edible oils to meet the demand-supply gap, and supply of imported oils through the public distribution system. State Governments are being requested from time to time to implement vigorously the Essential Commodities Act, the Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils Storage Control Order and Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, under which to take action against blackmarketeers, hoarders and other anti-social elements including speculators. The Forward Markets Commission has been maintaining vigil against illegal trading in oilseeds and oils.

(d) The index numbers of wholesale prices of groundnut oil in the first

week of January since 1977 are given below:

Weeks Ending	(Base: 1970-71 100)
	Index Number of Wholesale Prices
1-1-77	143.7
7-1-78	158.5
6-1-79	142.3
5-1-80	197.0
3-1-81	239.0

राज्यों में उचित ढर की दुकानों के माध्यम से चावल, गेहूं, वनस्पति तेल और मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई

687. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद धर्मा: क्या नागरिक पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी, गेहूं, चावल, वनस्पति तेल और मिट्टी के तेल की यूनिटों की संख्या के अनुसार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत सप्लाई नहीं की जा रही है ;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में उक्त मदों की यूनिट-वार सप्लाई का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कितनी-कितनी सहकारी समितियों और दुकानों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की सप्लाई की जा रही है और जून, 1980 से अब तक की गई सप्लाई के महीने-वार आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

नागरिक पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती) : (क) से (ग). सभी राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Foreign Exchange Seized from Flight-Kitchen of Air India, Bombay

688. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amount of foreign exchange was recently seized from the flight-kitchen of Air India at Bombay;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some Air India employees are involved in it; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) On 31-12-1980, foreign currency valued at US \$149640 and Swiss Francs 2000 was seized from Chefair flight kitchen at Bombay.

(b) and (c). Two employees of the Hotel Corporation of India and one employee of Air India have been suspended consequent upon their arrest. The Enforcement Directorate (Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance) of the Government of India is conducting further investigation.

Distribution of Tallow

689. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of tallow held by Government at present; and

(b) how do Government propose to distribute this tallow, giving details of proposed allocation for medium and small sector respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) As on

31st January, 1981, State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (STC), through which import is canalised, had stock of Mutton Tallow/Fatty, acid valued at about Rs. 209.30 lakhs.

(b) The material in stock is a part of the over-all allocation of 35,000 M.T. agreed upon for the following eligible categories for 1980-81:—

(i) Soap and Grease manufacturing units in the small scale sector.

(ii) Fatty acid units in the large scale sector.

(iii) Soap manufacturing units in the public sector.

(iv) Grease manufacturing units under Deptt. of Petroleum.

Request from Gujarat Government for supply of more Edible Oils

690. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has requested Centre to supply more edible oil to meet the demand of the state;

(b) if so, how much quantity the Centre has allocated to Gujarat of imported edible oil; and

(c) what are the demands of imported edible oil from other States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the current oil-year (November, 1980-October, 1981), till now, 7000 MTs of Palmolein was allocated to the State Government of Gujarat for the months of November, 1980, December, 1980, January, 1981. In addition, advance allocation of 2000 MTs of Palmolein was also made to the State Government against February 1981 allocation. Monthly allocations would continue to be made to the State Government for public distribution. The State

Government has also been advised to supplement their requirement of imported oils for public distribution system by lifting double-refined soyabean oil imported by the NDDB.

(c) A statement showing the demands of imported edible oils as intimated by various State Governments/UTs, for the oil-year 1980-81 (Nov. '80 to Oct. '81) is enclosed.

Statement

Name of the State/Union Territory	Demand received for edible oils for 1980-81 oil-year (Nov., 1980 to Oct., 1981.
1	2
<i>STATES</i>	M.T.
Andhra Pradesh	1,56,000
Assam	18,000
Bihar	36,000
Gujarat	95,000
Haryana	6,240
Himachal Pradesh	6,100
Jammu & Kashmir	2,400
Karnataka	36,000
Kerala	1,53,600
Madhya Pradesh	1,38,000
Maharashtra	72,000
Manipur	6,000
Meghalaya	7,800
Nagaland	12,000
Orissa	25,080
Punjab	6,000
Rajasthan	5,281
Sikkim	N.R.
Tamil Nadu	60,600
Tripura	
Uttar Pradesh	20,740
West Bengal	1,20,000
<i>UNION TERRITORIES</i>	
A&N Islands	720
Arunchal Pradesh	
Chandigarh	
D&N Haveli	
Delhi	19,200
Goa, Daman & Diu.	1,200
Lakshadweep	99
Pondicherry	660
Mizoram	1,824
TOTAL	10,06,543

ITC and ITDC to Establish Hotels in Orissa

691. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Tobacco Company and India Tourism Development Corporation have decided to establish new hotels in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and by when the construction work of the proposed hotels are likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). During the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85), ITDC proposes to construct hotels, one each at Puri and Konark. These hotels are proposed as joint ventures to be constructed in collaboration with the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. The schemes are still under formulation and details are being worked out. The implementation of these projects is likely to be taken up in 1981-82 subject to the availability of funds and satisfactory feasibility studies.

It is understood that some private hotel groups are examining the possibility of setting up hotels in that State.

Port Based Steel Plant at Haldia

692. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert Committee has recommended Haldia as a suitable site for port based steel plant;

(b) if not, the sites that were recommended by the Committee; and

(c) the reasons for not choosing Haldia as a site for one of those steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. In fact, no Expert Committee was set up by Government to recommend sites for the location of port based steel plants. However, in a study done by MECON in 1979-80, Haldia was mentioned as a site alongwith other possible locations.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Consumption of Cobalt

693. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption of cobalt in the country;

(b) the total imports of cobalt made during the last one year;

(c) whether it is a fact that several million rupees worth of cobalt is being rejected as slag by copper plants in the country;

(d) whether any research has been made to recover cobalt, nickel and copper from the slag; and

(e) if so, the percentage of economy likely to be affected by this research?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Presently, the total requirement of cobalt and its alloys is met by imports. Based on the figures of past imports, the estimated consumption of cobalt is of the order of 140—150 tonnes per annum.

(b) Import of cobalt and its alloys during 1978-79 and 1979-80 (upto December, 1979) was 146 tonnes and 111 tonnes respectively.

(c) Cobalt is found in traces in the copper ore treated to produce copper metal and it finds its way to the Converter slag. The slag is stockpiled for extraction of cobalt as and when a suitable process for the recovery is established.

(d) The nickel and copper contents in the converter slag are already being recovered. For recovery of cobalt, research is in progress.

(e) The economy likely to be effected by the recovery of cobalt from the converter slag will be known only after completion of the research/tests.

Proposal to Discontinue Private Bonded Warehouses

694. SHRI H. N. GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to discontinue the private bonded warehouses;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the proposals of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c) Customs bonded warehousing facilities both in public and private warehouses are available at the major port towns. But so far as the places in the interior are concerned, it is the policy of the Government of India that instead of a large and unmanageable number of private warehouses, smaller number of bigger public warehouses should be appointed at important trade and industrial centres in the country. This will ensure better and expert services whether of Customs assessment or of warehousing, to the trade. However, for manufacture in Customs bond and for the 100 per cent export oriented industries private bonded warehousing facilities will continue to be available at all places.

Payment of Loans advanced by Kalbadevi Branch of Bank of India

695. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the

'Blitz' Bombay dated 27th December, 1980 that:—

(i) a business firm has failed to repay a loan of Rs. 90 lakhs advanced from the Kalbadevi Branch of Bank of India;

(ii) Rs. 25 lakhs have been taken away by a sugar baron from Pune Branch of the Bank of India;

(iii) several lakhs of rupees worth ornaments have been vanished from the C.P. Tank Branch of Bank of India;

(iv) peons and assistants of the Flora Fountain Branch have encashed Rs. 90,000 on a forged cheque (Bank of India);

(b) whether Government have investigated into these; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Bank of India has reported that the Central Bureau of Investigation is investigating a case relating to certain bills purchased by its Kalbadevi branch as the bills have remained unpaid. The bank has already placed its Manager under suspension.

As regards the other three cases information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

Amount of Money Newly Circulated in Internal Market during 1980-81

696. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of money newly circulated in the internal market of our country during the financial year of 1980-81 to meet the deficit budget of the said year;

(b) if so, the details (hundred rupee note, ten rupee note etc.) thereof; and

(c) if not, the measures taken by the Central Government to meet the deficit budget of the said year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member seeks information on increase in currency with the public as a result of Government's budgetary deficit. During the current financial year between March 28, 1980 and January 23, 1981, currency with the public increased by Rs. 1196 crores. However, there are several sources of the increase in the currency with the public, hence it is not possible to attribute this increase to any one source.

(b) and (c). Information on denomination-wise details of notes issued during the above period is not available.

Functions of Banks in implementation of 20-Point Programme

697. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the functions of rural and urban banks are important in the implementation of Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, the stagnation in several States for the implementation of 20-Point Programme is still examined; and

(c) the steps that are going to be taken to modify the constitution of the Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks and their machineries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has recently introduced a new reporting system to enable the banks to indicate

the progress made for the implementation of 20-Point Programme. It may take some more time for the data to start flowing in from the banks. Stagnations or imbalances, if any, in any State can be assessed on receipt of such data.

(c) The appointment of Directors on the Boards of the nationalised banks are made in accordance with the provisions contained in Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970. Representatives of farmers, artisans, small industrialists and Scheduled Castes/Tribes are appointed as members of the boards of directors to encourage the flow of credit to the priority sectors including the beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के किराये में वृद्धि

698. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयरलाइंस के किराये में वृद्धि की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी वृद्धि की जा रही है और इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। परन्तु, ईंधन के मूल्य में हाल में हुई वृद्धि के कारण, उन सभी मार्गों पर, जहाँ किराया 350/- रुपए से अधिक है, लगाए गए ईंधन सरचार्ज में 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। उन मार्गों के संबंध में, जिनके किराये 350/- रुपए से कम हैं, प्रतिरिक्त 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि लागू नहीं की गयी है।

Export of Capital to Foreign Countries

699. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the Indian companies investing capital or exporting finance capital to foreign countries;

(b) in which countries they are investing; and

(c) what are the amounts, country-wise and company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1857/81].

Potential for Development of Tourism in Goa

700. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Goa has a great potential for development of tourism;

(b) if so, what steps do Government contemplate in this regard; and

(c) what specific tourist projects are contemplated on South Goa?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Tourist attractions of Goa are already being widely publicised for attracting tourist traffic. The runway at the Dabolim airport is being strengthened for the operation of airbus and additional frequencies of air services to Goa bringing a larger volume of tourist traffic. The existing terminal building at the Dabolim airport is being enlarged to facilitate passenger movement for airbus operation.

It is proposed to develop recreational facilities to promote holiday tourism to Goa, as also to encourage the

construction of hotels in the public and private sector for attracting a larger volume of tourist traffic to Goa. In this connection, the India Tourism Development Corporation is proposing a joint venture hotel project at Mobor in South Goa in collaboration with the Economic Development Corporation of Goa, Daman and Diu Limited. The site has been selected and the collaboration terms are under finalization.

Setting up of mineral based industry in Rajasthan

701. SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some mineral based industry is proposed to be set up in Rajasthan by the Hindustan Copper Limited;

(b) if so, the proposed location thereof; and

(c) the items to be manufactured there and the annual production capacity thereof as also the number of persons likely to get jobs there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करी

702. श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1980 के दौरान भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करी के कितने मामलों का पता लगाया गया था और जन्त की गई वस्तुओं का कुल मूल्य कितना है;

(ख) क्या भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करी की गतिविधियों में सीमा शुल्क के अधिकारियों और स्थानीय पुलिस के संबंध होने की शिकायतें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं;

यदि हां, तो क्या इन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में तस्करी की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

बिस्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह तिलोदिया) : (क) भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तैनात सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने वर्ष 1980 के दौरान तस्करी के 7983 मामलों का पता लगाया और लगभग 166 लाख रुपए मूल्य का माल पकड़ा।

(ख) जी, हां। इन शिकायतों की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तैनात सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारियों को चौकस कर दिया गया है ताकि वे सीमा से की जाने वाली तस्करी के किसी भी प्रयास को रोकने के लिए सतर्क रहें तथा सीमा जांच चौकियों पर तैनात कार्मिकों की उपयुक्त रूप से इधर-उधर तैनाती कर दी गयी है। तस्करी की गतिविधियों से संबंधित सूचना को शीघ्र और गुप्त रूप से भेजने हेतु भारत-नेपाल सीमा के साथ लगे तस्करी के लिए सुगम क्षेत्रों में बेतार संचार व्यवस्था कायम की गई है।

Loss in SAIL

703. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss suffered by SAIL during the first half of 1980-81;

(b) the extent of loss estimated by the end of 1980-81; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (b). Profit and loss accounting is done for a whole year and not for a part thereof. Some tentative estimates of working result are prepared for Management information and control; but these cannot be equated to actual profit and loss figures. It is, however, true that during the first half of 1980-81 there was considerable pressure on the financial working of SAIL due to lower production of saleable steel mainly because of constraints in supply of coal and power. In spite of some improvements, these constraints have by and large continued in the second half of the financial year as well. The actual figures of loss for the year as a whole have not yet been finally computed.

Janata hotels in State Capitals and important cities

704. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for the construction of cheap hotels for common people called 'Janata Hotels' has been under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, particulars thereof; and

(c) whether such hotels are proposed to be opened in all the State capitals and important cities?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Yatri Niwas (Janata type hotel) is presently under construction in Delhi. This is a pilot project. Further construction of Yatri Niwas at other places in the country will be considered only after Government has evaluated the operational result over the first 2-3 years of the Yatri Niwas project at Delhi.

उचित दर दुकानें खोला जाना

705. श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश भर में राज्यवार कितनी उचित दर दुकानें खोली गई हैं और इन उचित दर दुकानों के माध्यम से कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं सप्लाई की जा रही हैं तथा ये वस्तुएं राज्यवार किन दरों पर सप्लाई की जा रही हैं ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राज मोहन महन्ती) : देश में उचित दर की दुकानों की संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1858/81] देश भर में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से आम तौर पर गेहूं, चावल, लेवी चीनी, खाद्य तेल और मिट्टी के तेल जैसी वस्तुएं बेची जा रही हैं। राज्य सरकारों को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए गेहूं तथा चावल जैसी वस्तुएं एक समान केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य पर उपलब्ध की जा रही हैं, जिसमें राज्यों को कुछ आनुवंशिक खर्च जोड़ने की अनुमति दी गई है। ये आनुवंशिक खर्च हर राज्य में अलग-अलग हैं। गेहूं का केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य 130 रु० प्रति क्विंटल है और सामान्य किस्म के चावल का केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य 165/- रु०, फाइन किस्म के चावल का 177 रु० तथा सुपरफाइन किस्म के चावल का 192/- रु० प्रति क्विंटल है। देश भर में लेवी चीनी सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत 3.50 रु० प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से बेची जाती है।

इसी प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से विक्री के लिए पामोलीन और आर० बी० डी० ताड़ के तेल के अन्तिम खुदरा मूल्य 8.25 रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा० तथा रेपसीड के तेल के 8.50 रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा० रखने की सिफारिश की

है। स्थानीय परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जिसमें राज्य सरकार की वास्तविक वितरण लागत भी शामिल है, इन मूल्यों में मामूली परिवर्तन की अनुमति दी गई है।

मिट्टी के तेल के निर्गम मूल्यों के बारे में जानकारी विभिन्न राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Development of tourism in backward Districts

706. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have any plan to develop tourism in backward districts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The development of tourist centres in the Central Sector is taken up not on district-wise or State-wise basis, but on the basis of the potential that the tourist centres hold to attract International and domestic tourists. However, since several of the tourist centres are located in non-urban areas, the tourism development plan automatically covers tourist centres in backward areas.

As regards such centres to be developed in future, the details are being worked out keeping in view the availability of funds.

Bank Robberies

707. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank robberies committed in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether in view of the incidents of bank robberies Government have taken any step to review the existing security arrangements to bring about improvements to check such incidents; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). While Government takes a serious view of the occurrence of bank robberies, it expects the State Governments to take appropriate measures to ensure that such robberies are prevented or when they occur to ensure that effective steps are taken to bring the guilty to book. All the banks have their own internal security arrangements which are reviewed by them, from time to time, in the light of their experience and in consultation with the local police wherever required.

Appointment of handicapped persons in public sector undertakings

708. **SHRI N. DENNIS:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector undertakings to which Managing Directors and Chairmen are to be appointed as on date; and

(b) the details of the steps taken to post handicapped persons to these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) and (b). On the basis of the available information at present, 21 posts of Chief Executives are vacant or have not been regularly filled (list enclosed). Out of these, selections have been finalised in respect of 18 posts of Chief Executives. These recommendations are under considera-

tion of the Government. Thus for only 3 posts of Chief Executives selections are yet to be finalised. In the case of vacancies at the Chief Executive level, ad-hoc arrangements are made to ensure that the work of the enterprises does not suffer. The reservation of posts for physically handicapped persons does not apply to posts of Chief Executives of public enterprises.

VACANCIES OF CHIEF EXECUTIVES AS ON 18-2-1981

A—FOR WHICH RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE MINISTRY DEPARTMENT

1. CMD, National Fertilizers Ltd.
2. CMD, Projects & Equipment Corpn. Ltd.
3. CMD, National Hydro Electric Power Corpn. Ltd.
4. CMD, National Thermal Power Corpn. Ltd.
5. MD, Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.
6. MD, Bharat Dynamics Ltd.
7. CMD, Phosphate Fertilizer project.
8. MD, National Research Development Corpn. Ltd.
9. CMD, Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.
10. MD, Balmer Lawrie Ltd.
11. Vice Chairman & MD, Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd.
12. MD, Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.
13. MD, Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.
14. MD, Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.
15. CMD, Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.
16. CMD, National Textile Corpn. (U.P.) Ltd.
17. CMD, Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.
18. Chairman, State Trading Corpn..

B—FOR WHICH SELECTION IS UNDER CONSIDERATION OF THE PUBLIC ENTERPRISES SELECTION BOARD

1. MD, Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.
2. CMD, Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
3. CMD, Manganese Ore India Ltd.

Civil Supply Corporations

709. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where Civil Supply Corporations have been formed;

(b) the amount given by the Centre to Orissa Civil Supply Corporation to deal with the paddy procurement work during 1980-81;

(c) whether some other essential items will be brought under this Civil Supply scheme of Orissa; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) Civil Supplies Corporation have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) No amount was given by the centre to Orissa Civil Supplies Corporation to deal with paddy procurement Working during 1980-81.

(c) and (d). The Procurement of rice and distribution of rice, wheat, levy sugar and free sale sugar has been undertaken by the Orissa State Civil Supplies Corporation. The Corporation proposes to take up free sale cement distribution also.

Opening of branches by Nationalised Banks

710. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of bank branches opened by the nationalised banks during the last year; State-wise and bank branch-wise; and

(b) number of bank branches to be opened by the nationalised banks during the current year (1981), State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) State-wise and bankwise details available upto end-June 1980 in regard to branches opened by commercial banks are set out in the statement—I [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1859/81].

(b) As at the end of September 1980, 5504 licences/allotments were pending with the commercial banks. 4941 related to rural and semi-urban centres which the Reserve Bank of India has asked the banks to implement by the end of 1981. State-wise details in this regard are set out in the Statement—II [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1859/81].

दिल्ली में छापों के दौरान पकड़ी गई निषिद्ध वस्तुएं

711. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक, 1 दिसम्बर, 1980 से 15 फरवरी, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली में मारे गये छापों में कितनी निषिद्ध वस्तुएं पकड़ी गई हैं ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों के ब्यारे क्या है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिस् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोबिया): (क) और (ख). दिल्ली स्थित सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने, 1-12-1980 से 10-2-1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान शहर में जो छापे मारे और तलाशियां लीं, उनमें लगभग 18 लाख रुपये मूल्य का निषिद्ध माल पकड़ा।

इस संबंध में 11 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे। गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के संबंध में कानून के अन्तर्गत समुचित कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

गन्ने तथा बांस का निर्यात

712. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने गन्ने तथा बांस के निर्यात की अनुमति दे दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन वस्तुओं का विदेशों को निर्यात करने वाली फर्मों तथा संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा आय हुई?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां): (क) गन्ने के निर्यात की अनुमति नहीं है। बांस का निर्यात 31 मार्च, 1981 तक प्रथम आग्रे प्रथम पाग्रे के आधार पर सीमित मात्रा में करने की अनुमति है।

(ख) फर्मों के नाम, निर्यातित बांस की मात्रा तथा मूल्य और आयात करने वाले देशों के नाम नीचे दर्शाये गये हैं:

मात्रा मे 0 टन में

मूल्य लाख रु 0 में

फर्म का नाम	मात्रा	मूल्य	आयात करने वाले देश का नाम
<hr/>			
1. मै 0 युनाइटेड टिम्बर सप्लाइंग कं 0, बम्बई	435	5.08	दुबई
2. मै 0 हुसैनी ब्रदर्स, बम्बई	270	10.25	—वही—
3. मै 0 यूनिफ ट्रेडर्स, बम्बई	80	1.40	—वही—
4. मै 0 तलवार इंटरनेशनल प्रा 0 लि 0, नई दिल्ली	43.864	2.25	कूवा
5. मै 0 एटलस एक्सपोर्ट, बम्बई	175	3.50	संयुक्त अरब अमीरात
6. मै 0 कल्पक एक्सपोर्ट्स, बम्बई	4400	56.00	—वही—

Access to Indian products in U. K.

714. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that British Government is not providing better access to Indian products and there has been adverse effect consequently on the exports of textiles;

(b) if so, whether concern has been expressed by Indian Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of British Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). So far as textile products are concerned India's exports to United Kingdom are governed by an Indo-EEC textile agreement, under which specific quotas are fixed for various categories of textile items. By and large no difficulty has been experienced in the export of textile products which are under quotas. However, certain folk-lore textile items which are not under quota restrictions, exported to the United Kingdom were recently held up by the U.K. Customs Authorities due to alleged non-conformity of these items to the agreed definitions in the Agreement. The concern of the Government of India has been conveyed to the British authorities. Action has also already been initiated to sort out this problem in consultation with our High Commission in U.K. and our Mission in Brussels.

Agreement with Norway

715. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has recently been a socio-economic agreement between Norway and India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE: (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A General Agreement between Norway and India for the promotion of economic and social development between the two countries was signed on 1 January 1981.

(b) Under the Agreement, which sets forth the terms and conditions in respect of development assistance to be provided by Norway to India for various development projects, Norway will provide financial and technical assistance in the shape of consultants, ancillary equipment and training awards for Indians selected for training in Norway, as also commodity assistance. The Government of Norway will meet the international travel costs of those selected for training in Norway and will also provide them with appropriate allowance during their stay in Norway.

The Agreement is in the nature of an umbrella arrangement providing a basis for more specific agreements on assistance to be signed by concerned administrative Ministries.

The Agreement will remain valid for a period of five years from the date of signature.

Loans advanced to farmers in Assam

716. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans advanced to farmers out of the loans given by banks in the State of Assam during the last three years; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that farmers get loans from banks easily and soon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) A statement showing the details of advances to agriculture by scheduled commer-

cial banks in the State of Assam during the year 1977, 1978 and 1979 is at Annexure.

(b) Various measures have been taken by commercial banks in terms of guidelines issued by Government of India/Reserve Bank of India to ensure smooth flow of credit to agriculturists, particularly small and marginal farmers. These include charging of lower rates of interest, introduction of simplified application form in regional languages, liberalisation of

security norms and margin money requirement opening of more branches in rural and semi-urban areas etc. The programme of opening of Regional Rural Banks has been stepped up in the country. In the State of Assam at present two regional rural banks are functioning. The Government has decided to establish two more such banks—one covering the district of Cachar and the other covering districts Bibrugarh and Lakhimpur.

Statement

ANNEXURE

(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)

As on last Friday of	Direct Finance		Indirect Finance		Total agricultural advances	
	No. of A/Cs	Amount O/S	No. of A/Cs	Amount O/S	No. of A/Cs	Amount D/S
Dec. '77	21296	403.83	33739	306.06	55085	709.89
Dec. '78	27363	488.37	46021	499.85	73384	988.22
Dec. '79	31920	676.71	61310	1174.21	93230	1850.92

Extension of service granted to director Air India

717. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (b) of Unstarred Question No 604 on the 21st November, 1980 regarding extension of services of employees of Air India and state:

(a) whether the present Director (Ground Services) Air-India, Bombay has since been granted an extension of service and, if so, for what period;

(b) the consideration which weighed with his Ministry in granting extension beyond the age of superannuation;

(c) whether the proposal was got cleared from the BPE; if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) its impact on the blockade of promotion of other Officers in the chain?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Director, Ground Services, Air-India has been granted extension of service for a period of six months from 1-2-1981.

(b) This extension was granted because the next person in line for promotion in that Department does not at present have enough experience.

(c) BPE clearance was not necessary in this case.

(d) It is expected that during the extended period, the officer next in the line for promotion would be trained

sufficiently to take up the responsibility of the Director, Ground Services, Air India and there will be no long term blockage of promotional prospects for other officers in the chain.

News-item Captioned "Grotesque cases of subsidy highlighted"

718. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Grotesque cases of subsidy highlighted' appearing in the 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi dated the 17th January, 1981;

(b) if so, the broad details of the cases involved and their financial implications; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent such malpractices by the trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The cases mentioned in the dissent note on the "COMMITTEE ON EXPORT STRATEGY" perhaps refer to the items mentioned in paragraph 28 of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India's report for the year 1972-73. The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India had been examined by the Public Accounts Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) in its 10th Report (1977-78) on exports of Engineering Goods. The reports had been presented in the Lok Sabha on 15-11-77.

(c) The steps taken by Government have been mentioned in the report of the Public Accounts Committee mentioned above and in the 83rd report of the Public Accounts Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) which had also been presented in Lok Sabha on 29-8-1978.

Public sector units without Chief Executives and Functional Directors.

720. SHRI R. L BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Public Sector Units are still 'topless' or without Chief Executives and functional directors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to fill up these vacancies and stop these units from running adrift?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) (a) to (c). On the basis of available information at present there are 21 posts of Chief Executives and 38 posts of functional Directors which are vacant or have not been regularly filled (list enclosed). Out of these selections have been finalised in respect of 18 posts of Chief Executives and 23 posts of functional Directors. These recommendations are under the active consideration of the Government. Thus selections are to be finalised only for 3 posts of Chief Executives and 15 posts of functional executive Directors. In the case of vacancies at the Chief Executive level, ad-hoc arrangements are made to ensure that the work of the enterprises does not suffer.

VACANCIES OF CHIEF EXECUTIVES AS ON 18-2-1981

A—For which recommendations have been sent to the administrative Ministry/Department

1. CMD, National Fertilizers Ltd.
2. CMD, Projects & Equipment Corpn. Ltd.
3. CMD, National Hydro Electric Power Corpn. Ltd.
4. CMD, National Thermal Power Corpn. Ltd.
5. MD, Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.

6. MD, Bharat Dynamics Ltd.
7. CMD, Phosphate Rertilizer Project.
8. MD, National Research Development Corpn. Ltd.
9. CMD, Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.
10. MD, Balmer Lawrie Ltd.
11. Vice Chairman & MD, Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd.
12. MD, Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.
13. MD, Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.
14. MD, Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.
15. CMD, Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.
16. CMD, National Textile Corpn. (U.P.) Ltd.
17. CMD, Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.
18. Chairman, State Trading Corpn.

B—For which selection is under consideration of the Public Enterprises Selection Board

1. MD, Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.
2. CMD, Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
3. CMD, Manganese Ore India Ltd.

VACANCIES OF FUNCTIONAL DIRECTORS AS ON 18-2-1981

A—For which recommendations have been sent to the administrative Ministry/Department or selection finalised.

1. Director (International Projects), E.P.I.
2. Director (Finance), Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.
- 3—5. Executive Directors (3 posts), S.T.C.
6. Director (Personnel), SAIL.
7. Director (Finance), Indian Oil Corporation.
8. Director (Finance), Heavy Engineering Corpn. (H.E.C)
- 9—11. Directors (3 posts), Engineers India Ltd.

12. Director (Technical), N. T. C. Ltd.

13. Director (Finance), Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. (MAMC)

14. Director (Marketing), MAMC

15. Director (Finance), Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

16. Executive Director (HMBP), Heavy Engineering Corpn.

17. Director (Finance), Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.

18. Director (Technical), Rural Electrification Corpn.

19. Director (Bangalore Complex), Bharat Electronics Ltd.

20. Director (R&D) Bharat Electronics Ltd.

21. Director (Projects), Cement Corpn. of India.

22. Director (R&D), Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

23. Director (Personnel), Neyveli Lignite Corpn.

B—For which selection is under consideration of the public enterprises selection Board.

1. Member (Exploration), Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

2. Director (Technical), National Hydro Electric Power Corpn.

3. Director (Technical), Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.

4. MD (Accessories), Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

5. Director (Marketing), Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

6. Director (Finance), Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

7. Director (Production), Burn Standard & Co. Ltd.

8. Director (Finance), Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.

9. Director (Production & Planning), I. T. I.

10. Director (Planning), National Mineral Development Corpn.

11. Director (Personnel), Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

12. Director (Personnel), Heavy Engineering Corpn.

13. Director (Marketing), Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.

14. Executive Director, Hindustan Cables Ltd.

15. Director (Personnel), N.T.C. Ltd.

Guidelines to commercial banks for taking action against defaulting borrowers

721. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has lately issued any guidelines to the commercial banks for taking action against defaulting borrowers as a sequel to its streamlining of the cash credit system; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The instructions issued by Reserve Bank of India to all scheduled commercial banks in December, 1980 for streamlining of cash credit system *inter-alia* provide for the following:

(1) All units with borrowing limits of Rs. 50 lakhs and above must furnish quarterly returns to banks indicating their requirements of funds during the quarter.

(2) Borrowers must raise their contribution from own funds and term finance to meet the working capital requirements to the extent of atleast 25 per cent of the total current assets. In case, the borrowers are not in a position to comply with this requirement immediately, the excess borrowing is to be segregated and treated as working capital term loan, which is repayable in half yearly instalments within a definite period not exceeding 5 years in any case.

The quarterly statement is to form the basis for review of the account. It also sets the level of drawings in that quarter subject to a tolerance of 10 per cent either way. Excess or under utilisation is considered an irregularity calling for necessary corrective steps to prevent its recurrence.

If the borrower defaults in submission of returns within the prescribed time limit, banks may charge penal interest of 1 per cent per annum on the total outstanding for the period of default in the submission of quarterly returns. Account may be frozen if default persists and deterrent action appears necessary.

Ad-hoc limits are to be sanctioned hereafter, only in exceptional circumstances and 1 per cent additional interest is to be charged on such limits.

In case there is any default in repayment of working capital term loan, the banks have been instructed to make suitable provision for charging penal rate of interest except in case of sick units under nursing programme or where rehabilitation measures are under active consideration.

These instructions are applicable to all units, having aggregate working capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and over from the banking system except sick units under a nursing programme. Steps are also to be taken by banks to enforce the same discipline in stages on borrowers who are enjoying credit limits of less than Rs. 50 lakhs from the banking system.

Aluminium Smelter at Captive Power Plant Talcher

722. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BALCO suggested in the project report that, the Aluminium Smelter should be located only at Captive Power Plant, Talcher;

(b) if so, why the decision has been taken at a later stage to shift the aluminium smelter by the Government of Orissa;

(c) is it not a fact that, the BALCO recommended for Captive Power Plant at Talcher for the plant;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government of Orissa and Government of India to start the preliminary work of the proposed Captive Power Plant therefor;

(e) whether the transportation of Alumina from Koraput to Talcher will be time consuming and more expensive than the power transmission from Talcher to Koraput; and

(f) whether the Kolab and Indravati Hydel Power Projects has been agreed by the Government of Orissa for the Alumina and Aluminium Smelter or not, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Bhart Aluminium Company Ltd. in their final report submitted to the Government had evaluated both the sites for location of Aluminium Smelter namely, at Jodiguda as well as at Talcher.

(b) The decision to locate the aluminium smelter near the captive power plant at Talcher was taken after detailed techno-economic evaluation of the two alternative sites and in consultation with the French consultants. The location of aluminium smelter at Talcher was decided in view of lower capital investment and operating cost and also in order to ensure reliable power supply for the Aluminium Smelter. The Government of Orissa was not involved in the decision to locate the smelter plant at Talcher.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of India have taken a decision in principle for the setting up of the Captive Power Plant at Talcher. The formal approval to

the capital investment on the plant is under processing. In the meantime, National Aluminium Company Limited have initiated steps for acquiring land for the plant and concurrently, the site activities like ground surveys etc. are also being taken in hand.

(e) Based on the techno-economic evaluation of the site for the location of Smelter Plant at Talcher, the transportation of alumina to Talcher will be more advantageous than the transmission of power from Talcher to Koraput.

(f) The Government of Orissa have expressed their inability to supply power to the aluminium plant and hence the proposal to set up a captive power plant at Talcher. The Government of Orissa have, however, assured to supply power to the bauxite mine and the alumina plant. The power supply to these units will be made from the Orissa power grid. No specific hydro-power project has been earmarked by the Orissa Government in this regard.

Raids in Film Industry in Bombay

723. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residences and other buildings owned by (1) females and (2) males in the film industry at Bombay have been raided during the Calendar year 1980 and January, 1981;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the incriminating transactions seized during the raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the period January, 1980 to the end of January, 1981, the Income-tax Department has

conducted 126 searches in the case of male and female persons connected with the film industry. The premises covered include both residential and other buildings owned by them.

During the course of the search *prima facie* unaccounted cash, bullion, jewellery and other assets valued approximately at Rs. 40,69,983/- have been seized. Besides, these incriminating documents have also been seized.

Preliminary examination of the seized documents show large scale tax evasion through suppression of income/wealth, understatement of receipts etc. Investigations in these cases are in progress.

Raids on premises of film stars in Tamil Nadu

724. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residences and other buildings owned by (1) female and (2) male film stars have been raided at Madras City and at other centres in Tamil Nadu during the calendar year 1980 and January, 1981;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether any unaccounted money transactions have been detected; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) During the period 1-1-1980 to 31-1-1981, the Income-tax department has searched the residential and other premises in Tamil Nadu of the following persons who have acted in films:—

(1) Shri N. T. Rama Rao

(2) Ms. Jayamalini

(3) Ms. Jayapradha,

(4) Shri Gemini Ganeshan.

(c) and (d) During the course of the search, *prima facie* unaccounted cash to the extent of one lakh, and sixty thousand respectively were seized from Shri N. T. Rama Rao and Ms. Jayapradha. Besides these incriminating documents have also been seized which indicate large scale tax evasion by these artistes.

Simplification of procedure for sanction of loans to unemployed educated and weaker section of Society

726. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procedure for the sanction of loans to unemployed educated persons and the weaker sections of the society has since been simplified so as to enhance and availability of loans to them;

(b) if so, the nature of simplification initiated;

(c) the extent to which the simplification has benefited the needy; and

(d) the amount of loans advanced to each one of the Nationalised Banks for this purpose during the past three years as also the ratio of these loans to the total loans advanced to each one of these banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Educated unemployed and weaker sections of the society are covered under the priority sector which includes all advances to agriculture, small scale industries, road and water transport operators, retail trade and small business, professional and self-employed persons and education. Various measures have been taken to simplify the procedures so to enhance the availability of loans to priority sectors. The details are as under:—

(1) In respect of the smaller of the small scale industrial units, no

margin; collateral security and guarantee are insisted upon.

(ii) Artisans, village craftsmen etc. setting up small scale industries can avail themselves of composite term loans which cover their requirements both for working capital and term loan upto Rs. 6,500 under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, if eligible, and upto Rs. 25,000 at concessional rates of interest otherwise.

(iii) Simplified loan application-cum-interview forms have been introduced for credit limits to small scale industrial units upto Rs. 2 lakhs.

(iv) With a view to facilitating timely sanction of credit facilities to the tiny sectors, the banks have been advised to ensure that all proposals upto Rs. 1 lakh are disposed off within a period of 30 days from the receipt of the application.

(v) In the case of advances to small and marginal farmers, banks should not ask for margin, collateral security by way of mortgage of land or guarantee for individual loans upto Rs. 5,000 sanctioned for creation of moveable assets.

(vi) Banks have adopted simplified loan application forms in regional languages for advances granted to agriculturists.

(vii) Banks have been advised to delegate adequate powers to the branch managers so that 80 per cent. of the applications are sanctioned at the branch level.

(c) and (d) Statement showing the advances by public sector banks to priority sector and advances under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme during the years 1977 to 1979 is attached. It will be observed therefrom that there is an increasing trend in advances to this sector.

Statement

Advances by Public Sector Banks to Agriculture and other priority Sectors (No. of Borrowal Accounts/Amount outstanding)

(Amt. crores)

	No. of Borrowal Accounts				Amount outstanding			
	June, 77	June, 78	June, 79@	Dec., 79@	June, 77	June, 78	June, 79@	Dec., 79@
1. Agriculture								
(a) Direct Finance	3986010	4701170	5932462	6829305	950.70	1224.63	1680.18	2004.57
(b) Indirect Finance	560249	674239	964555	1055443	324.38	424.51	543.00	557.55
2. Small Scale Industries*	430434	495105	589346	655609	1315.29	1643.73	2061.13	2322.54
3. Road and Water Transport Operators	170415	198670	228625	241073	252.78	306.61	386.40	446.38
4. Retail Trade and Small Business	889215	1040996	1312631	1440960	225.26	298.00	413.46	473.50
5. Professional and Self-Employed persons	503656	574973	671866	704031	71.01	87.19	119.18	133.70
6. Education	24264	30045	33623	37137	5.81	6.49	7.45	8.75
TOTAL	6564243	7715198	9733108	10963558	3146.43	4001.16	5210.85	5947.08
Out of which								
D.R.I. advances	1177066	1472964	1833305	2085407	54.11	73.82	113.73	140.96

*Number of units.

@Provisional.

New depots/agencies for distribution of steel

721. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new depots/agencies for the distribution of Steel have been sanctioned during the last 3 years in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the names of the parties/companies/individuals to whom such agencies have been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Presumably the reference is to stockyards and to consignment agencies of main producers. Two departmentally run stockyards have been opened by Steel Authority of India—one in the Union Territory of Chandigarh and the other in Himachal Pradesh—during the last three years. No other stockyards or consignment agencies have been opened.

Places in H. P., Punjab, J&K and Union Capital to be connected by third level AIR service

728. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to set up Third Level Airline Services in the country;

(b) if so, whether any plan has been drawn up for connecting various towns and cities in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, J & K and Union Capital; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c) Third Level Air Services have commenced operating with effect from 26th January, 1981 in some parts of North Eastern Region initially. The proposal to extend these services to other regions is under consideration of the Government.

Provision of Cheaper Variety of Cloth to the Masses

729. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to provide cheaper variety of cloth to the masses during the current financial year;

(b) if so, whether any mechanism has also been set up to ensure the regular supply and proper distribution to the people living in the far-flung areas;

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and the likely date by which this arrangement would be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d) Controlled cloth comprising of sarees, dhoties, long cloth, shirting and drill/tussore manufactured in the mill sector is made available to the public at fixed consumer prices which have remained unchanged since 1974. This is supplemented by Janata sarees and dhoties produced in the handloom sector. The controlled cloth is marketed through 57581 retail outlets of which 46438 are in rural areas. Handloom janata cloth is distributed through retail outlets of the production agencies, consumer cooperatives, civil supplies outlets and also ration shops in certain areas.

Demand of Indian Marine Products in South East Asian Countries

730. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand of Indian marine products in the South East Asian countries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to exploit this trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Good prospects for Indian marine products has been identified in Singapore, Hong Kong, Thailand, Malaysia and Australia.

(b) (i) A market survey has been conducted in Hong Kong and Singapore.

(ii) A sales-cum-study team is being deputed to Singapore, Hong Kong and Malaysia towards the end of February.

(iii) Regular publicity of Indian marine products is being conducted in this region. MPEDA has also proposed to take part in a Trade Fair in Singapore in 1981.

(iv) Test marketing of marine products is being arranged in Singapore.

Rubber Imported during 1980 through S.T.C.

731. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rubber imported during the year 1980 through State Trading Corporation;

(b) the quantity of rubber distributed to dealers;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of rubber has accumulated with S.T.C. which has not been taken by the dealers;

(d) if so, what are the main reasons; and

(e) whether Government propose to consider decentralising of import of rubber and abolish import duty on rubber to save the industry and check soaring prices of rubber goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). A quantity of 1000 tonnes was imported by the State Trading Corporation during the calendar year 1980. The entire quantity has been allotted to the rubber goods manufacturers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no proposal to decanalise import of rubber and to abolish the import duty thereon.

Hotels Established in Foreign countries by East India Hotels Ltd.

732. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of Hotels established in foreign countries by East India Hotels Limited;

(b) the number of hotels which are proposed to be set by the said company in the near future in foreign countries and what is the amount likely to be invested there; and

(c) whether Government propose to associate with the company in their foreign business?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) M/s. East India Hotels Co., have not established any hotels abroad. This company is however managing the Hotel Ya Bwawani at Zanzibar for the Government of Zanzibar. While the East India Hotels Co., receives a management

fee, it has no investment in this hotel project.

(b) No proposals in this regard have been received from M/s. East India Hotels Co.

(c) Does not arise.

स्वर्ण नीलामी संबंधी समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशें

733. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या वित्त मंत्री स्वर्ण नीलामी संबंधी समिति के बारे में 13 जून, 1980 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 85 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वर्ण नीलामी के बारे में श्री के० आर० पुरी द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या स्वर्ण नीलामी में कुछ धांधली का पता चला है, यदि हां, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख) . श्री के० आर० पुरी की रिपोर्ट हाल ही में प्राप्त हुई है और उसकी समीक्षा की जा रही है ।

Remittances from Indians Abroad

734. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total remittances from Indians living abroad during 1980; and

(b) what steps Government propose to attract more remittances during 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) No precise information about remittances received exclusively from Indians living abroad is available, since details of remittances of Rs. 10,000 and below are not required to be reported to the Reserve Bank of India by the Authorised Dealers under the current rules. However, the gross invisible receipts (non-export) for the period from January to December, 1980 have been estimated as Rs. 4,467 crores. This figure represents gross non-export receipts which include all kinds of receipts such as, airline receipts, shipping receipts, insurance receipts, investment income, tourism receipts etc., besides the four heads relevant to the term 'inward remittances' namely, family maintenance, savings of non-residents, migrant transfers and money-order receipts.

(b) Government have devised the following schemes to attract regular legal remittances to India by Indians living abroad:—

(i) Scheme of investment without restriction in any area of activity without repatriation rights for capital and earnings;

(ii) Scheme permitting investment with option to repatriate by non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin residing abroad, in new Indian companies upto 20 per cent of the new equity issue;

(iii) Scheme permitting investments with option to repatriate non-resident by Indians and persons of Indian origin residing abroad in certain industrial undertakings upto 74 per cent.;

(iv) Scheme of priority allotment of scooters, agricultural tractors and cement against foreign exchange;

(v) Scheme permitting non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin to utilize 25 per cent of the foreign exchange brought in by them for their personal requirements (RIFEE Scheme);

(vi) Non-resident (external) accounts scheme under which the non-resident Indian account-holder has the benefit of having the amounts received therein remitted outside at his will; and

(vii) Foreign currency (non-resident) accounts scheme under which in addition to the benefits mentioned in item (vi) above the account holder does not run the risk of any loss due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

Development of Places in South Canara to Attract Tourists

735. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to develop some places in South Canara to attract tourists;

(b) whether the places to be developed have been identified; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration in the Central Sector for the present.

(b) and (c). does not arise.

Extension of Runway at Mangalore Airport

736. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to extend Runway at Mangalore Airport;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the amount earmarked for the purpose and when the work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The existing runway at Mangalore cannot be extended further due to physical constraints. However, there are plans for construction of a new runway suitable for B-737 operations for which technical survey and other preliminary works are likely to be taken up in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Demands of Income tax Employees in Delhi

737. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether income tax employees went on Dharna in Delhi and other places on 5th January, 1981;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is received from the Heads of Department in the Income-tax Department.

New Tourist Centres to be opened in Haryana during Sixth Plan

739. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the tourist spots situation in Haryana; and

(b) names of new centres to be opened during Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No inventory has been made of the tourist spots in Haryana in the Central Sector. However, as per the information received from the State Government, there are

26 places where tourist facilities have been developed. These are:—

Chandigarh, Pinjore gardens, Panchkula, Pipli, Uchana, Gharaunda, Panipat, Samalkha, Sonapat, Suraj Kund, Badkhal, Faridabad, Hodel, Gurgaon, Sohna, Dharuhera, Sultanpur, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Hissar, Sirsa, Abubsherhr, Asakhere, Jind, Narnaul, and Taoru.

(b) No decision has been taken as to any new tourist centre to be developed in Haryana. This will depend upon which travel circuits in Haryana are developed in consultation with the State Government.

Supply of Controlled Cloth to Haryana

740. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether controlled cloth is not being supplied to the State of Haryana according to the requirements;

(b) the total requirement of controlled cloth per month in Haryana during 1980; and

(c) the total bales of controlled cloth supplied to Haryana month-wise during 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Controlled cloth is being supplied to the State of Haryana in accordance with the criteria adopted for distribution of controlled cloth to all the States. This distribution is done on equitable basis after taking into account the population and having regard to the production level of 400 million sq. metres in a year, and the availability of controlled cloth during the particular month.

(b) The average monthly entitlement of the States of Haryana is 405 bales of 1500 sq. metres each, during 1980.

(c) The quantity of controlled cloth allotted to Haryana month-wise during 1980 is as under:—

Month	Bales
January	77.50
February	551.75
March	285.00
April	671.75
May	645.75
June	702.25
July	761.25
August	40.00
September	742.75
October	786.00
November	259.00
December	1211.25
Total:	6734.25

Relaxation in Indian Bank in maximum age limit to Temporary Employees

741. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4555 on 19th December, 1980 regarding age limit for appointment for class IV posts in nationalised banks and state whether the Indian Bank given any relaxation in the maximum age limit to the temporary employees (Employees who acted in the leave vacancies) for appointment on permanent basis on subordinate cadre (Attender, Peon etc.)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): The maximum age limit for appointment against permanent vacancies in the subordinate cadre in the Indian Bank is 28 years. The Indian Bank allows some relaxation in the age limit to the temporary employees in terms of the Settlement signed under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act,

1947 on 10-5-1979. The relevant extract is cited below:

"Filling up of Temporary vacancies even though a management function it is agreed on principle that temporary employees (Sub Staff) who were on the rolls of the management between 1-10-1977 and 11-1-1978 will be eligible for appointment in permanent vacancies. At the time of absorption of such candidates if there is any case of an overaged person (beyond twenty eight years of age) he will also be absorbed provided his entire past service with the bank aggregates to 240 days."

It will be noticed that as per the above Settlement, candidates who have worked in temporary vacancies for less than 240 days are not eligible for any age relaxation and also there is no age relaxation for candidates who have served in temporary vacancies after 11-1-1978.

Gramya Banks Functioning in Orissa

742. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gramya Banks functioning at present in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to open some new Gramya banks during 1981-82 financial year;

(c) if so, the number and location of such banks at different places of Orissa;

(d) whether any such Gramya banks are proposed to be opened in the Ganjam district of Orissa; and

(e) the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) At present eight Regional Rural Banks (Gramya Banks) covering 10 districts are functioning in the State of Orissa.

(b) and (c). There is a proposal to open one more Regional Rural Bank for the district of Dhenkanal.

(d) and (e). A new Regional Rural Bank named Rushikulya Gramya Bank has been opened in Ganjam District on 14-2-1981.

Production of Saleable Steel in Integrated Plants under SAIL

743. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise aggregate production of saleable steel from the five integrated plants under SAIL, in the year 1980;

(b) the coal and ingot stock as on the 1st January, 1981, in the above plants; and

(c) what is the expected overall production of saleable steel of Rourkela and other steel plants in 1981-82 financial year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The month-wise production of saleable steel from the five integrated steel plants under SAIL during the year 1980 has been as under:—

Month	Production of Saleable Steel
	('000 tonnes)
January	444.3
February	389.8
March	408.2
April	299.0
May	321.2
June	333.8
July	354.7
August	353.6
September	319.3
October	405.9
November	421.5
December	459.2

(b) The stock of coking coal as on 1st January, 1981 at the SAIL integrated steel plants was as under:—

Coking Coal	Stock in '000 tonnes
Indigenous	123.1
Imported	32.0
Total	155.1

(c) The production of saleable steel planned for the year 1981-82 is as under:—

Plants	Production of saleable steel envisaged during the year 1981-82 ('000 tonnes)
Bhilai	1750
Durgapur	780
Rourkela	1080
Bokaro	1600
IISCO	520
Total	5730

दिल्ली में आवश्यक वस्तुओं के थोक विक्रेताओं के गोदामों पर बड़े पैमाने पर छपा अभियान

744. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या नागरिक पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अभी हाल में दिल्ली में आवश्यक वस्तुओं के थोक विक्रेताओं के गोदामों पर बड़े पैमाने पर छापे का अभियान शुरू किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जस्त की गई वस्तुओं का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ व्यापारियों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

नागरिक पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब्रज मोहन महन्ती) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ). प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार पकड़ी गयी वस्तुओं और व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध की गयी कार्रवाई से संबंधित व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

चीनी	375 क्विंटल
खाद्य तेल	1738 टिन और 24.16 क्विंटल
दालें	898 बोरे
चावल	587 बोरे तथा 308 कट्टे
मैदा	108 बोरे
सूजी	282 किलोग्राम
बेसन	27 बोरे

1-1-1981 से 8-2-81 की अवधि के दौरान 32 व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध पुलिस के पास प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्टें दर्ज करायी गयी हैं तथा इन मामलों की जांच की जा रही है ।

Institutional credit to industries

745. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to increase the institutional credit to industries by three times in comparison to 1978-79;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also propose to increase the credit for agriculture, and social forestry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). As per the projections of disbursements to industry made by the all-India term lending institutions, their disbursements to industry are likely to be of the order of Rs. 1440 crores and Rs. 1677 crores during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively as compared to actual disbursements of Rs. 773.8 crores during 1978-79. These are likely to increase further during subsequent years.

(c) and (d). The Commercial Banks have been advised that the advances to the agriculture sector should be at least 16 per cent of the total advances by 1985. As on June 1980, this share was 13.4 per cent.

As regard forestry development schemes, production or commercial forestry programmes are eligible for refinance assistance from Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC). As at the end of December 1980, ARDC has sanctioned 33 schemes for forestry development involving an aggregate commitment of Rs. 9.53 crores of which Rs. 3.22 crores have since been drawn. ARDC have tentatively projected disbursement of the order of Rs. 58 crores in its perspective lending programme for forestry development during 1980-85.

विनोद मिल्स लिमिटेड, उज्जैन द्वारा कानूनों का उल्लंघन

746. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि गत कई वर्षों से विमल एण्ड विनोद टेक्सटाइल मिल्स, उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) राज्य के विभिन्न भागों में बिद्युत् चालित

करखों में कपड़े का निर्माण कराकर और उन पर मिल की मुहर लगाकर उन्हें बेचते आ रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उनके द्वारा की जा रही अनियमितताओं के लिए उक्त मिल के मालिकों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुशील कुमार खा): (क) ऐसा पाता चला है कि म० विनोद मिल्स क० लि०, उज्जैन ने जो विनोद मिल्स और विमल मिल्स के नाम के अन्तर्गत दो यूनिट चला रहा है, बाहरी बिद्युत् करखों की मार्फत बुने हुए कंट्रोल के कपड़े की कुछ मात्रा प्राप्त की है जैसा कि सरकार द्वारा मिलों को रक्षा उपायों के अन्वये बिद्युत् करखों की मार्फत विनिर्मित उनका कंट्रोल का कपड़ा प्राप्त करने के लिये अनुमति दी गई थी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Use of Company cars without declaring it as perquisite

747. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the directive to the Income-tax Department for investigating whether directors and senior managers of a Company are using Company cars without declaring it as a perquisite;

(b) whether large number of Companies (private and public sector) are at present buying foreign cars at exorbitant prices and how is this being discouraged; and

(c) when a foreign car is used for a director's personal use how much perquisite should the director declare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) It is the duty of the Assessing Officer assessing the Company to investigate as to how the Company cars are being utilised. If the investigations reveal that the Company cars are being utilised by Directors and Senior Managers of the Company for personal use, the perquisite value has to be included in the income of such Directors and Senior Managers in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act and Rules. No separate instructions in this regard have been issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

(b) With a view to discouraging the use of imported cars the Income-tax Act was amended by the Finance Act, 1975. The second proviso to Section 32 (ii) which was inserted by the Finance Act, 1975 provides that no depreciation (including balancing allowance) will be granted in respect of any motor car manufactured outside India where such motor car is acquired after 28th February, 1975 and is used otherwise than in a business of running it on hire for tourists.

(c) The procedure for calculating the value of the perquisites, if a car (whether it is a foreign car or an Indian car) is used by the Director of a Company for his personal use, is given in Rule 3 of the Income-tax Rules.

Memorandum from joint action council of trade unions

748. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the joint action council of trade unions representing the handloom industry in Kerala;

(b) if so, the demands they have put forth; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands include controlling prices of yarn, the structure and objective of the National Handloom Development Corporation, training, assistance to Kerala State Government for starting spinning mills, grant of rebate, reservation for handlooms and formulation of a national wage policy for the handloom sector.

(c) A statement on action taken by Government is enclosed.

Matters regarding yarn supply and prices for handlooms was discussed in the recent meeting of the State Handloom Ministers held at New Delhi and it was felt a sort of pooling of the hank yarn production from the co-operative spinning mills, State Textile Corporation Mills and National Textile Corporation Mills for captive production by the cooperative and corporation sector in the handlooms would go a long way in easing the problems. Regarding the National Handloom Development Corporation, the objective of the proposed corporation were also discussed in the recent meeting of the Handloom Ministers and action is being taken to set up the corporation soon.

On the question of training, setting up of another Weavers' Service Centre in the Southern region of Kerala is also under the consideration of the Government. On the question of weavers' spinning Mills, two mills have already been assisted and the question of setting up two more spinning mills in the cooperative sector during the Sixth Plan will depend upon the State Government coming up with the necessary proposals. Financial assistance for this purpose will be given through the National Cooperative Development Corporation.

On the question of rebate, it may be mentioned that Government of India have already sanctioned a special rebate of 20 per cent for a period of 30

days during 1980-81 to liquidate accumulates stocks. Besides special rebate is also available during the National Handloom Fairs which have recently concluded at Delhi and Calcutta and currently on at Bombay.

Regarding reservation for handlooms, some items are already on the reserved list for exclusive production by the handloom sector under the Essential Commodities Act. The scope and content of these reservation orders are currently under the consideration of a Study Group. As regards regional or national wage policy since such minimum wages are determined on State level taking into account the local conditions obtaining in different areas would not be feasible to have such a national or uniform wage policy for a decentralised industry like handlooms.

**Petition from Art Silk Weavers,
Amritsar**

749. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vigilance Committee of Art Silk Weavers, Amritsar, had submitted a petition dated 15-11-1980 to the Prime Minister regarding the difficulties faced by about 1000 art silk weaving small scale industries of Amritsar; if so, details thereof and Government reaction thereto;

(b) what is the total number of small scale art silk weaving industries in Amritsar, Surat and other places of the country and whether a single industrial house holds monopoly of import and spinning of yarns and pieces thereof; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to end monopoly, fix prices and ensure controlled distribution; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The Petition dated 15-11-1980 of the Vigilance Committee of Art Silk Weavers, Amritsar stated to have been sent to

the Prime Minister does not appear to have been received by the Government.

(b) and (c). Art Silk units in the small scale sector are registered with the respective State Governments and the total number of such units is, therefore, not available with the Central Government. There is no monopoly of any particular industrial house on import prices or manufacture of filament yarn. No price or distribution control on filament yarn is envisaged at present. Any shortfall in availability can be made up through imports of Polyester or Nylon (first quality) and Viscose filament yarn, which are permitted on OGL basis. This arrangement has by and large helped in keeping the prices stable.

**Closure of South India Viscose
Coimbatore**

750. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) since when the South India Viscose, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu having two plants with capacity 30 tonnes of staple fibre per day, is remaining closed;

(b) the total value of loss of production of staple fibre in terms of rupees; and

(c) the steps being taken to revive this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) South India Viscose Ltd. Coimbatore Tamil Nadu remained closed for about 12 months between November 1979 to October 1980.

(b) Total value of loss in production as a result of this closure is estimated at about Rs. 12 crores.

(c) The Company has resumed production from November 1980.

Wage disparity in public sector enterprises

751. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the disparity of wages in various public sector enterprises;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the absence of well-defined and uniform norms for wage dispute settlements, the public sector undertakings had been enjoying considerable latitude in negotiating with their respective trade unions;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this had led to deep resentment in organisations that had not been as generous to their workers as some others; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take for bringing parity in wage structure and service benefits of public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The managements of the public sector undertakings while negotiating with their respective trade unions keep in view the broad parameters of wage policy as indicated by the Government from time to time. Any change in the pay structure requires approval of Government.

(c) and (d). As conditions of work vary considerably depending upon the location and nature of the enterprise, while approving wage revision proposals care is taken to eliminate unjustified distortions and to rationalise the pay structure. The effort is to reduce distortions rather than to introduce uniformity.

Smuggling by diplomats

752. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of continuous smuggling by diplomats by misusing the immunity they enjoy;

(b) how many diplomatic personnel were caught by the Customs for smuggling and contravening other import regulations during 1978, 1979 and 1980;

(c) what was the amount involved in each year of unauthorised or smuggled imports of goods during the above three years; and

(d) what further steps have been taken by the Department and Customs authority to stop such contraband and smuggling by Diplomats in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The Customs authorities have detected several cases of smuggling involving foreign diplomats over the recent past. Details of such cases detected during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 are given below:—

Year	Number of diplomats involved	Value of goods seized (approximate) value Rs. in lakhs)
1978	3	24
1979	10	5
1980	4	12

(d) Government have taken appropriate action with the cooperation of the Governments of the countries concerned and remain in confidential

touch with these Governments with a view to preventing any recurrence of such abuses. In view of the friendly relations and continuing co-operation with the countries concerned, it would not be appropriate to disclose the details.

U.S.S.R.'s Economic Assistance to India

754. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether USSR has shown its willingness to further expand the scope of its economic assistance to India; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation was signed between India and the U.S.S.R. on 10th December, 1980. This Agreement, besides providing an economic credit from the Government of India of Roubles 520 million for financing the rouble costs of certain mutually agreed projects in power, steel, coal, oil and gas and irrigation sectors, also envisages establishment of certain projects in Indian product compensation basis, namely, that the expenses borne by the Soviet organisations in rendering assistance for the setting up of the projects will be repaid through sale of the products from the projects concerned beginning from the commencement of the production. The Soviet organisations will also purchase the products on a long term basis after payment of the above expenses. The projects envisaged for implementation on the above basis are in the fields of alu-

mina, canned fruits and vegetables and pharmaceuticals.

Rise in the wholesale prices of commodities

755. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rise in the wholesale prices of all commodities during the financial year 1979-80;

(b) the rise in the prices during the financial year 1980-81 (April to December, 1980);

(c) the month-wise rise or fall in the wholesale prices during the period April to December 1980;

(d) the position during the corresponding period of the previous year (1979); month-wise; and

(e) the basis of his claim that inflation has been contained?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (e). The all commodities Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) moved up from 189.1 in March 1979 to 233.2 in March 1980, showing an increase of 23.3 per cent in 1979-80. The increase in the first three quarters of the current financial year, works out to 10.1 per cent as against 20.0 per cent in the corresponding period of 1979-80. A statement showing monthly variations in the Wholesale Price Index is attached.

Statement

	Index Number of Wholesale Prices			
	(1970-71=100)			
	1979		1980	
	Index	Monthly Rate of Inflation	Index	Monthly Rate of Inflation
January	185.6	+0.1	227.7	+0.3
February	184.7	-0.5	231.3	+1.6
March	189.1	+2.4	233.2	+0.8
April	195.5	+3.4	235.0	+0.8
May	198.5	+1.5	240.0	+2.1
June	202.4	+2.0	247.1	+3.0
July	211.7	+4.6	257.3	+4.1
August	218.5	+3.2	259.9	+1.0
September	221.2	+1.2	263.6	+1.4
October	222.2	+0.5	264.5	+0.3
November	222.0	-0.1	258.2(P)	-2.4
December	227.0	+2.3	256.7(P)	-0.6

P= Provisional.

Special Bearer Bonds

756. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
 SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
 SHRI R. P. YADAV:
 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
 SMT. GEETA MUKHERJEE:
 SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
 SHRI K. MALLANNA:
 SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
 SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
 SHRI K. PRADHANI:.

SHRI B. V. DESAI:
 SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
 SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
 SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
 SWAMI INDERVESH:
 SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
 SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:
 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:
 SHRI D. P. YADAV:
 SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:
 SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
 SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total sale of Special Bearer Bonds as on 6th February, 1981 and todate, State-wise.

(b) whether any restrictions have been imposed by law prohibiting taking Special Bearer Bonds outside the country;

(c) the concessions given in the sphere of Income Tax, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax and banking facilities;

(d) whether Government anticipate that these Bonds will be sold, at a premium in the near future;

(e) specific programmes, if any, drawn for utilising the proceeds; and

(f) full details of the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) The total sales of Special Bearer Bonds up to 6th February, 1981 amounted to Rs. 8.24 crores and up to 16th Feb. 1981, Rs. 18.73 crores. The details of sales State-wise are not available. However, information regarding sales Public Debt Office-wise is available up to 12th February, 1981 and is given in the Annex.

(b) In view of the provisions in section 19 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, no person can take the Bonds out of India except with the general or special permission of the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) There will be immunity for the original subscriber or the possessor

of the Bonds from being questioned about the possessions of the Bonds or about the source of money from which the Bonds have been acquired. As a result, the mere fact of being in possession of the Bonds will not make a person liable to tax, penalty or prosecution under the direct tax laws. The premium payable on the redemption of the Bonds will be free from income-tax. The Bonds themselves will be exempt from wealth-tax. Transfer of Bonds on resale will not attract liability towards capital gains tax. Further transfer of the Bonds by way of gift will be free from gift-tax.

Commercial banks can give advances within the framework of credit control against collateral security of the Bonds.

The Special Bearer Bonds scheme is completely independent of the tax system. The subscription to or acquisition of, the Bonds by any person will not be taken into account for the purpose of any proceedings under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 or the Gift-tax Act, 1958.

(d) It is not possible to say at this stage whether the bonds would be sold at a premium.

(e) and (f) Amount collected through the Special Bearer Bonds scheme will be utilised for development purposes according to plan priorities.

Statement

Public Debt Offices	Jurisdiction State/U.T.	Sales upto 12-2-1981 (in lakhs of rupees)
1	2	3
Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41.90
Bangalore	Karnataka	23.80
Bombay	Some areas of Maharashtra including Bombay, Goa, Daman and Diu	483.30
Nagpur	Areas of Maharashtra not covered by Bombay P.D.O., Madhya Pradesh	16.90

1	2	3
Calcutta	West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram	46.70
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	44.90
Jaipur	Rajasthan	18.20
Kanpur	U.P.	68.90
Madras	Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep	69.30
Patna	Bihar	9.50
New Delhi	Punjab, Haryana, J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Chandigarh	719.10
		1542.70

Demand for Setting up a Jute Board

757. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a long-standing demand for constituting a Jute Board;

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this matter;

(c) in view of the fact that Jute has been playing a significant role in the national economy, whether Government propose to set up a Jute Board without any further delay;

(d) whether it is fact that Jute barons have been pressurising Government not to set up such a Board; and

(e) do Government still propose to proceed with the setting up of a Jute Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e): Government have set up a Task Force to give its recommendations regarding all aspects of jute industry. The report of the Task Force is expected by the end of this month. It is felt that the consideration of question to set up a Jute Board should pend until the report of the Task Force has been received and examined. It may however be mentioned that Government's decision will not be influenced by any quarters.

Reduction in Foreign Share Holdings by Hindustan Lever

758. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI SURYANARAYAN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Lever, a subsidiary of the British Multinational Corporation-UNILEVER has brought down foreign equity shareholding to 40 per cent, as per provisions of the FERA;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there are charges of tax evasion and violation of the provisions of FERA against the company; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) Attention is invited to the reply given to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 274 dated 5th December, 1980.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Air Services Between India and China

759. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL;

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the introduction of air services between India and China;

(b) whether any negotiations have been held with China in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Report of Tandon Committee

760. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Parkash Tandon Committee on Export Strategy has submitted its report;

(b) if so, their main recommendations; and

(c) the action proposed by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A complete summary of the recommendations of the Parkash Tandon Committee on Export Strategy are contained in Chapter 2 of the Report which is placed in the Parliament Library. Some of the major recommendations relate to creation of capacity for export production, improvements in quality and delivery schedules, simplification of rules and procedures, role of public agencies, public sector undertakings and State Governments, project exports and institutional improvements for increasing export earnings. The Report, which was submitted recently, is receiving the attention of the Government.

Airlink between India and Bhutan

761. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for an airlink between India and Bhutan.

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether any decisions have been finalised in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Government is considering a proposal by the Royal Government of Bhutan to establish air service between Paro and Calcutta. An Indian delegation is expected to visit Bhutan shortly

for discussions. The details will be known after those discussions.

Setting up of Export-Import Bank

762. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Export-Import Bank; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being finalised and a bill is proposed to be introduced in the House shortly for the setting up of an Export-Import Bank.

Import of Glass Shells

763. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether empty glass shells for the manufacture of GLS bulbs are being imported in large quantity without payment of duty inspite the fact that new factories for manufacture of the same have come up to meet the local demands;

(b) the import figures with requirement in the country and also present production capacity;

(c) the proposed measures to increase the production capacity; and

(d) whether Government propose to impose some restrictions on the import of glass shells and to increase duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Import of empty glass for the manufacture of GLS lamps is allowed on payment of reduced customs duty at 10 per cent ad-valorem. The domestic production of this item is not adequate to meet the demand.

(b) Separate import data of this item is not maintained. Domestic requirement and production during the year 1980 were assessed at about 320 million Nos. and 282 million Nos. respectively.

(c) Action is being taken to create more capacity for the manufacture of glass shells for GLS lamps.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

Requirement of Electrolytic Quality Wire Rods

764. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) What is the total requirement of "Electrolytic Quality wire rods" in the Country;

(b) Whether it is a fact that Hindustan Steel (Bhilai works) has failed to maintain its production rate as well as quality for the last 3 years;

(c) if so, the reasons behind the same; and

(d) what steps are being taken to meet country's demand?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Presumably, the reference is to Electrode

Quality wire rods. The estimated demand for this material in the country for the year 1980-81 is 85,000 tonnes.

(b) Bhilai Steel Plant is to produce 20,000 tonnes of Electrode Quality wire rods annually. The actual supplies during the last three years have been as follows:

Year	Supplies
	tonnes
1. 1978-79	17,659
2. 1979-80	18,033
3. 1980-81	10,962

(April 80—January 81)

Government have not received any complaints regarding quality of the Bhilai product.

(c) In 1978-79 and 1979-80, the actual supplies have been nearly 90 per cent of what was expected. The shortfall in 1980-81 (April' 80—January' 81) has been mainly due to constraints in supply of coal and power during April-October 1980.

(d) Constant efforts are being made to secure improvements in supply of power. Production is shortly expected to improve substantially. A substantial quantum of supplies are expected to come from M/s. Tata

Iron and Steel Company which is the main producer of this quality of wire rods. These wire rods are also allowed for import under the "Restricted List". The actual users can import this material as per the provisions of the existing policy to the extent of shortfall in indigenous supply.

Records of Incoming and Outgoing Tourists from Four Airports

765. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many international tourists visit transit lounges in our four major airports—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi; and

(b) how do the Ministry maintain a record of incoming and outgoing tourists from our four major airports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). No separate record of tourists visiting transit lounges or incoming and outgoing tourists at the four international airports is maintained. However, record of international passenger traffic as a whole is maintained through the Embarkation/ Disembarkation cards, which are required to be filled in by the international passengers. The international passenger traffic for the year 1979-80 at the four international airports is as under:

(In lakhs)

	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
1. Embarking passengers	10.47	1.16	5.11	0.85
2. Disembarking passengers	9.01	1.17	5.07	0.85
3. Transit passengers	7.89	0.67	5.49	0.28
Total	27.37	3.00	15.67	1.98

Import of Palmolein Oil

766. **SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the quantity of palmolein oil imported during the period April-December, 1980;

(b) the quantity of palmolein oil allotted to each State;

(c) whether on account of spurt in groundnut oil prices, any request has been made to allow to sell palmolein oil to the public through fair price shops; and

(d) if so, the quantity per capita fixed for a month?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) Approximately 2.24 lakh tonnes of Palmolein were imported on Government account through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. during the period April-December, 1980. Palmolein imported on Private Traders' account at Bombay Port during this period was approximately 13,415 tonnes.

(b) A statement giving the required information is enclosed.

(c) and (d). Imported palmolein is already being distributed by the State Governments to the consumers through licensed fair price shops/cooperative outlets under public distribution system. Imported edible oils, including palmolein, are being supplied by the State Governments to the consumers on varying quotas; however, it has been suggested to

them that there should be a maximum limit of 2 kg per family per month for issue of these oils.

Statement

State/Union Territory	Quantity allotted (MT)
Andhra Pradesh	62,000
Delhi	1,000
Goa, Daman & Diu	350
Gujarat	56,000
Himachal Pradesh	50
Karnataka	4,600
Kerala	11,500
Lakshadweep	14
Madhya Pradesh	1,900
Maharashtra	62,000
Pondicherry	150
Tamil Nadu	15,000
	<hr/> 2,14,564 <hr/>

Import of cashew by Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation

767. **SHRI E. BALANANDAN:**

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation employing 36,000 workers has demanded an enquiry about the failure of the Cashew Corporation of India in the purchase of cashew seeds from abroad; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No,
Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Purchase of cashew seeds by Cashew
Corporation of India**

768. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will
the Minister of COMMERCE be pleas-
ed to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total quantities of cashew
seeds purchased per annum by the
Cashew Corporation of India from
1975 to 1980; and

(b) whether Government propose
to allow private trade to import
cashew seeds from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a)
No cashew seeds have been purchas-
ed by Cashew Corporation of India.
Cashew Corporation of India imports
raw cashew nuts only.

(b) Import Policy for 1981-82 is
yet to be formulated.

Decanalisation of casew export

769. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will
the Minister of COMMERCE be
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Cashew Export Promotion Council
passed a resolution recommending
decanalisation of cashew export; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित
जनजातियों को बैंकों से ऋण**

770. श्री डी० एल० बंठा : क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकों से ऋण के मामलों
में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित
जनजातियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को
पता है कि इन जातियों तथा जनजातियों
को प्राथमिकता देने की इस नीति का
बैंकों द्वारा पालन नहीं किया जा रहा और
ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जो ऋण मांगते हैं, ऋण
प्राप्त करने में अनेक दिक्कतों का सामना
करना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि ये आवेदक,
ऋण मंजूर करने में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार
के कारण, बैंक अधिकारियों को संतुष्ट
नहीं कर सकते ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का ऐसे मामलों
में तत्काल कार्यवाही करने और दोषी
अधिकारियों को दंडित करने का विचार
है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप वित्त मंत्री
(श्री मगन भाई बारोट) : (क) अनुसूचित
जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को
उपलब्ध विभिन्न रियायती शर्तों का ब्योरा
संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). बैंक साधारणतया:
अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों को तरजीह
देने की नीति का अनुपालन कर रहे हैं ।
अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों को 15.90
लाख ऋण बाकों में दिये अग्रिमों की
कुल राशि दिसम्बर, 1979 के अन्त में
250 करोड़ रुपए थी जो प्राथमिकता
प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को दिये गए कुल अग्रिमों के 34

प्रतिशत बँटती है। दिसम्बर, 1979 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार, विदेशी व्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों को कुल 60.51 करोड़ रुपए के अग्रिम दिये गए जो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दिये गए कुल अग्रिमों के 43.4 प्रतिशत थे।

जिन मामलों में अष्टाचार के आरोपों अथवा ऋण के आवेदन-कर्ताओं द्वारा अनुभव की गई कठिनाइयों के बारे में आवेदकों से शेष शिकायतें मिलती हैं उनमें बैंक व्यवस्थित कार्यप्रणालियों के अनुसार उन शिकायतों की जांच पड़ताल करते हैं और दोषी पाये जाने वाले व्यक्ति (व्यक्तियों) के खिलाफ उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करते हैं।

विबरण

अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों को उपलब्ध विभिन्न रियायती शर्तें इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. विमोदी व्याज दर योजना :—

भारत सरकार की विमोदी व्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत यह आशा की जाती है कि वाणिज्यिक बैंक अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के सदस्यों को अपने अग्रिम के 40 प्रतिशत तक किस्त पोषित करें।

2. आवास ऋण :—

बैंक अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के सदस्यों, आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों और कम आय वर्ग के लोगों को लागत के 80 प्रतिशत ऋण मंजूर करते हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के सदस्यों को दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की व्याज दर 4 प्रतिशत है बशर्ते कि किसी व्यक्ति को दिया जाने वाला आवास ऋण 2500 रुपए से अधिक न हो।

3. शिक्षा :—

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा के लिए छात्रों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम न्यूनतम ऋण दर संबंधी हिदायतों से मुक्त हैं। बैंक ऋण के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के छात्रों से प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों को प्राथमिकता देते हैं।

4. अति लघु क्षेत्र के लिए नई मार्जिन मनी योजना :—

अतिरिक्त रोजगार पैदा करने के लिए भारत सरकार की नई मार्जिन मनी योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के मामलों में आधार धन (सीड मनी) 15 प्रतिशत है जबकि अन्य ऋणकर्ताओं के मामले में यह 10 प्रतिशत है।

5. जिला ऋण आयोग :—

बैंक, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों से प्राप्त ऋण के प्रस्तावों पर बहुत सहानुभूति और हमदर्दी के साथ विचार करते हैं। प्रखंड स्तर पर अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के साथ की योजनाओं को महत्व देना होता है और इन क्षेत्रों को ऋण मंजूर करने में उनकी भागीदारी के बारे में सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से इन समुदायों के सदस्यों के अनुकूल बैंक सहायता योग्य योजनाएं तैयार की जाती हैं।

6. उपभोग ऋण :—

बैंकों को कहा गया है कि वे अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों समेत कमजोर वर्गों को चिकित्सा खर्च, शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं, विवाह, दाह संस्कार तथा अन्य धार्मिक कार्यों के लिए प्रति ऋणी को कुल 500 रुपए से अधिक ऋण दें।

7. 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम:—

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम विषयक कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों के अनुपालन में, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि कमजोर वर्गों को बैंक ऋण प्राप्त हो, कमजोर वर्ग की परिभाषा को प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र में शामिल किया गया है। ये हैं (i) ऐसे छोटे तथा सीमान्तिक किसान जिनकी जाँ 5 एकड़ तथा उससे कम हो तथा खेतिहर मजदूर (ii) अन्य संबंधित कार्यकलापों में लगे हुए व्यक्ति जहाँ इस प्रकार के कार्यकलापों के लिए ऋण की सीमाएं 10,000 रुपए से अधिक न हो। 25,000 रुपए और इससे कम की ऋण सीमाओं वाले सभी लघु उद्योगों को इस श्रेणी में कमजोर वर्ग समझा जाना चाहिए। इसमें अधिकांश कारीगर और कुटीर उद्योग शामिल होंगे।

Establishment of Alumina-cum-Aluminium Plant at Damanjodi Koraput Orissa

771. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the BALCO in the original project report selected Damanjodi, Koraput, Orissa for establishment of Alumina-cum-Aluminium Plant;

(b) if so, whether the BALCO while submitting the final project report to his Ministry examined all aspects of the alumina/aluminium at one place i.e. Damanjodi;

(c) the reason that the Ministry took the decision to shift aluminium smelter from Koraput to Talcher at a later stage; and

(d) if captive power plant will be located at Talcher and the aluminium smelter at Koraput as suggested by BALCO details of uneconomic and non-infrastructural problem which would have arisen?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The original project report envisaged the setting up of an alumina and aluminium complex at Damanjodi-Jodiguda area. However the proposed location was to be evaluated against Talcher location after feasibility report for captive power plant was finalised.

(b) In the final report submitted by BALCO to the Govt., the relative economics and the other aspects involved in the two alternative sites, viz. (i) location of alumina and aluminium plant in Damanjodi-Jodiguda area; and (ii) location of alumina plant at Damanjodi and aluminium plant at Talcher were evaluated.

(c) The location of the aluminium plant near the captive power plant at Talcher was decided after detailed techno-economic evaluation and in consultation with the French consultants. In addition to the savings in the capital investment and the operating cost, the location of the Aluminium Smelter nearer to the power plant would obviate the transportation of power over long distance with the attendant transmission losses as well as reduced reliability of a single transmission line. Further, there is a scope for doubling the Smelter capacity at Talcher, whereas there is no such possibility at Jodiguda.

(d) As stated in reply to para (c) above the location of power plant at Talcher and the Aluminium Smelter at Jodiguda would have affected adversely the economics of the complex as well as the reliability of the power supply to the aluminium plant.

Opening of units of Kosi Area Rural Bank in rural areas

772. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large units of Kosi Area Rural Bank have been opened in rural areas to help farmers local artisans and other

sections of society needing bank finance;

(b) if so, the target and achievements of last one calendar year;

(c) whether Government are aware of the complaints of large scale corruption, mis-management, irregularities and harassment being meted out to the local rural people in obtaining loan from these banks; and

(d) if so, the measures Government propose to take on these complaints and improve the working of the banks.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank has opened 64 branches upto the end of November, 1980 for extending credit facilities to the target groups in its area of operation comprising of the districts of Purnea, Saharsa and Katihar in Bihar.

(b) Against a target of opening 54 branches during 1980, Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank has opened 24 branches upto the end November, 1980.

(c) and (d). Complaints of corruption, mismanagement, irregularities etc. in the matters of recruitment and obtaining loans from Regional Rural Banks are looked into by these banks as well as their Sponsoring Banks at appropriate level. To avoid delays in the processing of loan applications by the Regional Rural Banks, these banks have been advised to adopt simplified forms of applications and liberalised terms of lending for agricultural advances and for other allied activities.

Lockers sealed in Income-Tax raids

773. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that lockers of various individuals and companies

were sealed recently as well as during 1980 in various parts of the country during the raids of Income-Tax Department and other agencies of Finance Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons for sealing the said lockers as well as the reasons for the said raids;

(c) the names and details of such persons and companies whose lockers are sealed;

(d) the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against each one ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Confirmation of Employees of Gramin Banks

774. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Gramin Banks have not yet been confirmed even after expiry of their probationary periods as per terms of the appointment letter; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when they are going to be confirmed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Model (Staff) Service Regulations for the officers and employees of Regional Rural Banks have been recommended to them for adoption. A majority of the Banks have adopted these regulations, which, *inter alia*, provide for 'Confirmation' of employees. The Banks have been asked to initiate action for the confirmation of their employees under the provisions of their regulations. According to available information 19 banks have already confirmed those employees who were eligible under the rules and the rest have taken the work in hand.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आवश्यक वस्तुओं का रक्षित भंडार रखा जाना

775. श्री रामावतार भास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम ने आवश्यक वस्तुओं का रक्षित भंडार रखने की कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना को अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम ख़ाँ) : (क) जी हां :

(ख) और (ग) . राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा वनस्पति उद्योग के लिए खाद्य तेलों का दो महीने का समीकरण भंडार तथा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए ढाई महीने का भंडार रखा जाता है । राज्य व्यापार निगम खाद्य तेलों के वितरण के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में भंडारण-सह-वितरण केन्द्र खोलेगा । राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा लवु एवं मध्यम समाचार पत्रों की आकस्मिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अखबारी कागज का लगभग 25,000 मे० टन का समीकरण भंडार भी रखा जाता है ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त योजनाओं से आशा है कि सार्वजनिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इन आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई स्थिति सुगम हो जाएगी ।

अजमेर नगर के लिए तृतीय स्तर की विमान सेवा

776. श्री चार्य भगवान डेब : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गणतंत्र दिवस, 26 जनवरी, 1981 से आरम्भ की गई "वायुदूत" नामक तृतीय स्तर की विमान सेवा का विस्तार करने संबंधी योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) 1981 में राजस्थान के कौन-कौन से नगरों के लिए यह सेवा आरंभ की जाएगी ; और

(ग) अजमेर नगर के लिए यह सेवा कब उपलब्ध की जाएगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने तीसरी वायु सेवाओं के परिचालन के उद्देश्य से ही बनायी गयी वायुदूत नाम की नयी कंपनी द्वारा उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में तीसरी वायुसेवाओं के परिचालन की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी थी । इसने 26 जनवरी, 1981 से परिचालन प्रारंभ कर दिये हैं । देश के अन्य भागों में भी तीसरी वायु सेवाओं के परिचालन प्रारंभ करने के प्रश्न की सरकार जांच कर रही है ।

Seizures in Rana Pratap Bagh, Delhi

377. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Crime Branch officials seized silver worth Rs. 60 lakhs recently from a house in Rana Pratap Bagh, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). On the basis of information received from the Crime Branch of the Police department, the Income-tax department conducted a search in the business and residential premises of Shri Bhola Ram of B/4/11, Rana Pratap Bagh on 9th and 10th January, 1981.

During the course of the search, silver weighing 1662.5 Kgs. valued approximately at Rs. 48 lakhs and jewellery valued approximately at Rs. 94,000 were seized.

Investigation in the matter is in progress and action as warranted under the law will be taken in due course.

Extension to Retired Officials of Indian Airlines

778. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of retired officials of Indian Airlines have been granted extension of their period of service.

(b) if so, the reasons for granting extension of service to such a large number of officials; and

(c) the number of such officials (category-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Owing to acute shortage of licenced Engineers and Pilot-in-Command licence holders on jet type of aircraft in Indian Airlines, the Indian Airlines granted extension in service to the retiring employees from specialised categories like Engineers, Pilots etc. to meet the operational needs. The need for their

retention in service is constantly reviewed. As a result of such reviews conducted in the recent past, it has been decided to retire those who were granted extension in service; and accordingly retirement letters have been issued.

(c) The number of such officials category-wise is as follows:

Engineers	32
Pilots	5
Technical Instructors	1
Others	3

Slump in Export of Marine Products

779. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the slump by about 16.02 per cent in the exports of marine products during the first eight months of the current fiscal years as compared to the corresponding period last year;

(b) the eight recommendations made by the Committee headed by the former Chairman of Marine Products Export Development Authority some two years ago; and

(c) the action taken thereon by Government for safeguarding the interests of small fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The decline in the exports of marine products is mainly attributable to unprecedented fall in catches of shrimp all along the Indian coast, non-renewal of chartering arrangements in deep-sea fishing, fall in prices and uncertain market conditions due to recession in major economies of the world, deliberate policy of the importers to keep down inventories, quality problems in our major export markets and high cost of fuel, rendering fishing operations uneconomic.

(b) and (c). The Committee headed by the former Chairman of the Marine Products Export Development Authority made 17 recommendations. A statement regarding the recommendations and the action taken by the Government is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1860/81].

Setting up of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

780. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reasons for delay in setting up of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and the steps that have been taken to set it up expeditiously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Since the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is visualised as the apex refinancing institution for providing credit for agricultural and rural development, various agencies already concerned with rural credit had to be consulted and their points of view taken into account for finalising the framework of the bank. The setting up of the proposed bank is under active consideration of Government. A Bill for setting up of the proposed bank will soon be introduced in Parliament.

Stocks of Edible Oil in Madras run out

781. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stocks of edible oil in Madras have virtually run out;

(b) whether the Centre's decision to cut down the quantum of edible oils supply to vanaspati industry from 95 per cent to 70 per cent has contributed to this shortage of edible oil; 3656—L—8.

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation has expressed its inability to meet the needs of edible oils of vanaspati units in Western Zone; and

(d) the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The present stocks of imported edible oils held by the STC, and the expected arrivals, are adequate to meet the needs of the vanaspati units in the Western Zone.

Rise in the Prices of Essential Commodities

782. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities have continued to rise trend lately;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to check them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) During the past two months ending January, 1981 there has been a mixed trend in the prices of essential

commodities inasmuch as the whole-sale price indices of some commodities have moved up, those of some have remained steady while those of some others have declined.

(b) The rise in prices of some essential commodities, apart from the general inflationary pressures in the economy, may be attributed to the after-effects of the unprecedented drought of 1979, fall in production of some essential commodities in 1979-80, increase in the prices of petro-products on more than one occasion and continuation of high rates of inflation in other countries.

(c) The main thrust of the Government, policy to curb the rising trend in the prices of essential commodities is to increase production. The public distribution system is being expanded. Arrangements for import of edible oils for the current oil year have been made to ensure supplies through the public distribution system. The export of essential commodities is being regulated and some essential commodities in short supply are being imported. The credit policy continues to be restrictive. The provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and Orders issued under it as well as the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 are being enforced vigorously by the States.

Inflation vis-a-vis increase in Money supply during 1980

783. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the inflation rate for the year 1980 and the percentage of increase in money supply during the same year compared to previous year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The annual rate of inflation, in terms of

the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71-100), stood at 13.2 per cent as on December 27, 1980 as against 22.2 per cent as on December 29, 1979. Aggregate monetary resources (i.e. Money Supply plus time deposits with banks) recorded an increase of 15 per cent in 1980 between December 28, 1979 and December 26, 1980 compared with an increase of 17.8 per cent in the preceding 12 months. (Strictly comparable figures on Money Supply are not available due to definitional changes in savings deposits introduced in 1979).

Setting up of Independent Financial Institutions in West Bengal

784. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any proposal from the West Bengal Government to set up an independent financial institution in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and decision so far taken by the Centre; and

(c) whether any other State has also asked for the same demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). State Government of West Bengal have approached the Reserve Bank for issue of a licence by the Reserve Bank under Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 to enable them to float a company for the purpose of carrying on banking business under the Act. The proposal is under consideration by the Reserve Bank.

(c) No Sir.

Time-Bound Programme for Exploration of Essential Minerals

785. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH
CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Geological Survey of India has launched a time-bound programme for exploration of essential minerals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what progress has so far been made under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Geological Survey of India is actively engaged in exploration of minerals essentially required for various industries for which every year programmes are formulated with requisite time schedule for completion of each investigation.

(b) The important time-bound programmes of mineral exploration/investigations are for manganese ore, tin, tungsten ores, chromite, diamond and coal etc. As a result of work carried out by the Geological Survey of India in various parts of the country, significant reserves of minerals have been estimated. The approximate reserves of minerals thus estimated include, among others, 17.28 million tonnes of grade-II manganese ore in selected areas of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and 12 million tonnes in Orissa, 2300 tonnes of wolframite with 65 per cent WO₃ in Sirohi district of Rajasthan; 86.41 million tonnes of metallurgical and charge chrome grade of chromite in Sukinda-Nausahi belt of Orissa; 1800 million tonnes of bauxite mainly on the East Coast. Investigations are also in progress to assess the potentiality of critical refractory minerals like kyanite and sillimanite in Bihar, Maharashtra and Meghalaya. High priority is also being given for exploration of base metal minerals in important belts in different parts of the country. Besides,

a three year exploration programme to intensify diamond exploration has been initiated in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh from 1981. A ten year programme for coal exploration is to commence from the field season 1980-81 and is expected to continue till 1989-90.

राजस्थान में सुपर जिक प्रगालक संयंत्र
की स्थापना के लिए पूर्व-
सर्वेक्षण अध्ययन

786. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शस्त्यावत :
क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में निकट भविष्य में ही एक सुपर जिक प्रगालक संयंत्र की स्थापना के संबंध में कोई पूर्व-सर्वेक्षण अध्ययन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अध्ययन संबंधी रिपोर्ट सभा-पटल पर रखी जाएगी; और

(ग) क्या तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों ने इसकी चित्तौड़गढ़ में स्थापित किए जाने की सिफारिश की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या चित्तौड़गढ़ जो कि राजस्थान का एक पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, को प्रस्तावित सुपर जिक प्रगालक संयंत्र की स्थापना किए जाने के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) से (घ). छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना (1980-85) की स्कीम तैयार करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा गठित अलौह धातुओं के कार्यकारी दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट (जून, 1980) में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में 1,00,000 टन वार्षिक क्षमता का एक अतिरिक्त जस्ता प्रद्रावक और 35,000 टन वार्षिक क्षमता का सीसा प्रद्रावक स्थापित करने की सिफारिश

की थी। नए सीसा/जस्ता प्रद्रावकों की स्थापना के लिए साध्यतापूर्व अध्ययन रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु पश्चिमी जर्मनी की एक परामर्शी फर्म मै० स्टीलवर्ग आई० जी० के साथ करार हेतु सरकार द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० को 29 अक्तूबर, 1980 को स्वीकृति दी गई थी। तदनुसार हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० ने उस विदेशी फर्म के साथ 12 नवम्बर, 1980 को एक करार किया। आशा है सलाहकार प्रस्तावित संयंत्र के लिए सर्वोत्तम स्थान की सिफारिश करेंगे। इसी बीच, हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० ने विभिन्न स्थलों के बारे में आंकड़े एकत्र करने शुरू कर दिए हैं। विचाराधीन स्थानों में चितौड़गढ़ भी शामिल है।

राजस्थान सरकार ने उन जिलों के बारे में आधारभूत अवस्थापना संबंधी जानकारी मुहैया करने के लिए संबंधित जिलाधीशों की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्तर समितियां बनाई हैं। जिला समितियों से रिपोर्टों के मिलने पर, राजस्थान सरकार के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक शीर्ष समिति इन आंकड़ों पर विचार करेगी और विभिन्न स्थलों पर उपलब्ध अवस्थापना सुविधाओं की स्थिति और इनकी लागत जटिलताओं के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० को विधिवत सलाह देगी। तत्पश्चात् विदेशी सलाहकार इन आंकड़ों पर विचार करेंगे और विभिन्न स्थलों पर परियोजना की प्रौद्योगिकी-आर्थिक उपादेयता को देखकर हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० को प्रस्तावित सीसा/जस्ता प्रद्रावक के लिए उपयुक्ततम स्थान की सलाह देंगे।

राज्यों द्वारा 'ओवरड्राफ्ट' लिया जाना

787. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सभी राज्य सरकारें 'ओवरड्राफ्ट' की समस्या का सामना कर रही हैं;

(ख) ओवरड्राफ्ट की, राज्यवार, कितनी राशि दी गई है और क्या तत्संबंधी जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी;

(ग) ओवरड्राफ्ट के मामलों में निरन्तर वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या राजस्थान द्वारा ओवर-ड्राफ्ट लिए जाने का प्रमुख कारण राज्य की आव-श्यकता और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता के बीच भारी अन्तर है; और

(ङ) क्या वर्ष 1980-81 में राजस्थान द्वारा ओवरड्राफ्ट लिए जाने का कारण राज्य में गम्भीर सूखा और वित्तीय स्थिति हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) 14 फरवरी, 1981 को स्थिति के अनुसार राज्यवार ओवर-ड्राफ्ट निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(करोड़ रुपए)

असम	20.30
कर्नाटक	0.27
मध्यप्रदेश	31.48
मणिपुर	5.00
पंजाब	4.53
राजस्थान	86.55
त्रिपुरा	0.83
पश्चिम बंगाल	82.97

(ग) दो राज्यों के मामले को छोड़कर, जहाँ इस वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्तियों और व्यय के बीच असंतुलन समय-समय पर ओवरड्राफ्टों के स्तर में हुई वृद्धियों के परिणामस्वरूप हुआ प्रतीत होता है, अन्य राज्यों के ओवरड्राफ्टों में कोई लगातार वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(घ) और (ङ). राजस्थान का ओवरड्राफ्ट प्राप्तियों के प्रवाह का व्यय की गति के साथ समायोजन करने में राज्य की असमर्थता के कारण हुआ प्रतीत होता है। राज्य सरकार को राज्य आयोजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता योजना-आयोग और राज्यों द्वारा मान्य निर्धारित फार्मूले के आधार पर दी जाती है। सूखा राहत के लिए खर्च किए जाने वाले आवश्यक व्यय का भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमान लगा लिया गया है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए अतिरिक्त-सहायता प्रदान कर दी गई है। जबकि एक ओर सूखा ने राजस्व वसूलियों पर प्रभाव डाला है, वहाँ दूसरी ओर राज्य सरकार ने अतिरिक्त संसाधनों को उस सीमा तक नहीं जुटाया जो उसने योजना आयोग के साथ 1980-81 के लिए वार्षिक आयोजना-परिव्यय को अन्तिम रूप देते समय स्वीकार किए थे।

जिला चित्तौड़गढ़ (राजस्थान) में अफीम परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना करना

788. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अफीम उत्पादकों से अफीम की खरीद के समय अफीम के परीक्षण की पद्धति क्षेपपूर्ण है चूँकि वहाँ पर किसी प्रयोगशाला के न होने के कारण बहुत से किसानों की अफीम उन्हीं बोरो

में भर दी जाती है और परीक्षण के लिए भेज दी जाती है और क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप गरीब अफीम उत्पादक बहुत दिक्कतें अनुभव कर रहे हैं और क्या सरकार का ध्यान कभी इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या न केवल देश अपितु विश्व में भी सबसे बड़ा अफीम का उत्पादक राज्य होने के बावजूद राजस्थान में कोई प्रयोगशाला नहीं है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले में जहाँ अफीम की प्रति हैक्टियर औसत उपज देश में सबसे अधिक है, किसी प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना करने का है ;

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी, नहीं। बताया गया है कि वर्तमान कार्यविधि के मुताबिक अफीम का, थैलों में पैक करने से पहले, अनन्तिम परीक्षण किया जाता है और "हाथ से परख कर" और यही देख कर उसका वर्गीकरण किया जाता है। प्रत्येक थैले में, ग्राम तौर पर, एक ही किस्म तथा वर्गीकरण की 35 किलोग्राम अफीम होती है। काश्तकारों से प्राप्त की गई अफीम का अन्तिम परीक्षण, गाजीपुर (उ० प्र०) तथा नीमच (म० प्र०) स्थित सरकारी अफीम कारखानों की प्रयोगशालाओं और नई दिल्ली स्थित केन्द्रीय राजस्व नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला में किया जाता है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। फिलहाल राजस्थान राज्य में अफीम का परीक्षण करने के लिए कोई सरकारी प्रयोगशाला नहीं है। तथापि राजस्थान, देश में अफीम का सर्वाधिक उत्पादन करने वाला राज्य नहीं है क्योंकि वर्ष 1979-80 की फसल में

मध्य प्रदेश में 3,63,944 (कि० ग्रा०)
अफीम के उत्पादन के मुकाबले इस राज्य
में कुल 3,32,684 (कि० ग्रा०) अफीम
का उत्पादन हुआ था।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

New estimate for development of Calicut Aerodrome

789. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2644 on the 5th December, 1980 regarding provision for Calicut Aerodrome in Sixth Plan and stat:

(a) whether provision has been made and new estimate has been prepared for developing the proposed Calicut Aerodrome for Boeing—737 operations;

(b) if so, the details of the estimate and whether the construction work has commenced; and

(c) if not, when the construction work will start and when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Provision for the project has been made in the Sixth Plan (1980—85). Revised estimate is under preparation and will be ready in 2-3 months. The work is expected to commence six months after the estimate is sanctioned. Construction work will take about four years.

Estimated cost for expansion of Tri- vandrum Airport

790. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of the proposed expansion of the Trivandrum Airport and the total estimated cost;

(b) works so far completed and pending completion;

(c) proposals awaiting sanction from the Government and the details thereof; and

(d) reasons for the delay, if any?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). The details of works completed, works in progress and new works proposed to be taken up in the Sixth Plan (1980-85) are indicated in the list enclosed.

List

Department Works Completed :

	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Extension of runway to 8500' and strengthening to LCN-40	99.57
2. Construction of link Taxiway	12.19
3. Construction of operational wall Phase II	10.75
4. Extension of international wing	1.98
5. Provision of AVASI	6.00
6. Provision of 2 Nos. Crash Tenders	28.00
7. Construction of Fire Station	5.00
Total	163.49

List

Estimated cost
(Rs. in lakhs)*Development Works Sanctioned and in Progress :*

1. Extension and modification of Domestic Terminal Building	43.47
2. Construction of Control Tower and Technical Block	60.94
3. Extension and strengthening of runway (10000') and associated pavements to LGN-60	168.52
4. Construction of new International Block	213.61
5. Construction of residential quarters	15.90

Safety Services and visual aids

6. Provision of Water Bouzers 2 Nos.	6.00
7. Three Bar VASI-2 sets	6.30
8. High Intensity runway lights	6.30
6. Simple approach lights	5.22
10. Security Check Equipment :	
(i) Door Frame Metal Detectors 3 Nos.	0.48
(ii) Hand held metal detectors 4 Nos.	0.08
(iii) X-Ray Hand Bag checking system 2 Nos.	28.00

Radio Navigational Aids

11. Provision of Instruments Land System (ILS)	50.00
12. Provision of Extended Range VHF Communication	40.00
13. Provision of High Frequency Air-Ground Communication in single Band mode	30.00

Total : 674.82

Development Works proposed to be taken up in 1981-82

1. Provision of Conveyor Belt (after 1-4-1981)	2.00
2. Construction of Community Centre	2.00
3. Provision of Visitors Gallery	2.00
4. Acquisition of land for Approach Light	20.00
5. Construction of Security Staff Office and quarters	3.00
6. Mechanical Sweeper	7.00

Total : 36.00

Export of surplus Cocoa-Beans

791. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4592 on 19th December, 1980 regarding export of cocoa beans and state:

(a) the action taken by Government to export the cocoa-beans lying idle with the Kerala State Marketing Federation,

(b) the total quantity of beans available with the Kerala State Marketing Federation for export purpose,

(c) what are the hinderances in effecting the export; and

(d) steps Government propose to take to export surplus cocoa-beans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a), (c) and (d). Export of Cocoa beans is allowed without any quantitative restriction. The Mysore Sales International have agreed to assist Kerala State Marketing Federation in undertaking export of surplus cocoa-beans. Declining trend in prices of Cocoa-beans in the world markets and the acidity in the Indian cocoa-beans have

been the major hinderances in effecting export.

(b) The Federation have informed that they have a stock of 680 tonnes of beans which includes 280 tonnes already contracted for export.

Survey for Minerals in Uttar Pradesh

792. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted for the exploration of minerals in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the places where the survey was conducted;

(c) the names of the minerals likely to be found in the State, place-wise; and

(d) further action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The places where survey has been carried out and the minerals likely to be found are given below:

Place	Mineral
1. Allahabad	Glass sand, bauxite and saltpetre.
2. Banda	Agate, Bauxite, Dolomite, Glass sand, Ochre and Potash.
3. Jhansi	Basemetals (Copper), Iron-ore and Pyrophyllite
4. Lalitpur	Basemetals (Copper), Bauxite, Glass sand and Phosphorite.
5. Mirzapur	Andalusite, Agate, Basemetals (copper & lead), Coal, Calcite, Diamond, Fireclay, cement grade limestone Jasper and Marble.
6. Varanasi	Bauxite and saltpetre.

Place	Mineral
7. Almora	Basemetal (copper & lead, Dolomite, Graphite, Magnesite, Talc (soapstone).
8. Chamoli	Antimony ore (stibnite) Basemetal (Copper) and Dolomite.
9. Dehradun	Baryte, Basemetals (copper & lead), Dolomite, Gypsum, Limestone and Phosphorite
10. Pauri	Basemetals (copper) and Gypsum.
11. Pithoragarh	Cement grade limestone, Basemetals (copper Magnesite and Talc (soapstone).
12. Tehri	Basemetals (copper), Dolomite and Gypsum.
13. Uttarkashi	Basemetals (lead with silver)

(d): (1) Phosphorite deposits of Dehradun and Magnesite and Talc (soapstone) deposits of Almora and Pithoragarh are presently being exploited. (2) In the Bijawar belt of Lalitpur district the work is being carried out in detail for proving reserves, quality and grade of phosphorite. (3) Exploration is being carried out for the last few years on basemetal (lead) mineralisation in Pauri district. (4) Detailed work on the occurrence of bauxite is in progress in Lalitpur district. (5) Presently detailed exploration is being conducted in Mirzapur district for possible occurrence of diamond. (6) Exploration for glass sand deposits is currently underway in Allahabad and Banda districts. (7) Exploration for possible occurrence of tungsten, tin and gold in parts of Almora and Pithoragarh districts is presently being carried out. The results obtained so far are encouraging.

**देश में प्रत्येक बैंक शाखा के लिये
औसत जनसंख्या**

793. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्रत्येक बैंक शाखा के
पीछे औसत जनसंख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या यह औसत विभिन्न
राज्यों में अलग-अलग है; और

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में इस बारे में
व्याप्त असंगति को दूर करने के लिए
सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाने का विचार
है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री
मगन भाई बारोट) : (क) दिसम्बर,
1980 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार
संपूर्ण देश में प्रति बैंक कार्यालय औसत
जनसंख्या 16,000 थी ।

(ख) जी, हां देश में विभिन्न राज्यों/
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में प्रति बैंक कार्यालय
औसत जनसंख्या अनुबंध में दी गई है ।

(ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की वर्त-
मान शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति के अनुसार,
वर्ष 1979-81 के तीन वर्षों की अवधि
के दौरान वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के शाखा
विस्तार के प्रयासों में मुख्यतः इस बात
पर जोर दिया जा रहा है कि बैंकिंग
की दृष्टि से अपेक्षाकृत कम व्याप्ति
वाले जिलों के बैंक रहित उन ग्रामीण

तथा अर्ध शहरी क्षेत्रों में बैंकों की शाखाएं खोली जाएं, जहां ग्रामीण तथा अर्ध शहरी क्षेत्रों के प्रति 20 हजार लोगों के लिए एक शाखा से कम हो। इस मानदण्ड के अनुसार, देश के कमी वाले जिलों में, ग्रामीण तथा अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में लगभग 6500 शाखाएं खोली जानी हैं। इस कार्यक्रम को राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है।

बिबरण

राज्य/राज्य क्षेत्र	प्रति बैंक कार्यालय औसत जनसंख्या (हजार में)
(1)	(2)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	15
2. असम	31
3. बिहार	26
4. गुजरात	12
5. हरियाणा	13
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	10
7. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	11
8. कर्नाटक	12
9. केरल	9
10. मध्य प्रदेश	20
11. महाराष्ट्र	14
12. मणिपुर	30
13. मेघालय	17
14. नागालैंड	13
15. उड़ीसा	24
16. पंजाब	9
17. राजस्थान	17
18. तामिलनाडु	14
19. त्रिपुरा	19

(1)	(2)
20. उत्तर प्रदेश	22
21. पश्चिम बंगाल	21
22. अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	9
23. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	24
24. चण्डीगढ़	4
25. दादरा और नागर हवेली	12
26. दिल्ली	5
27. गोवा, दमन और दीव	4
28. लक्ष्य द्वीप	6
29. मिजोरम	27
30. पांडिचेरी	9
अखिल भारतीय	16

Loan from European Banks

794. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is planning a big plunge into the international capital market to raise Rs. 1,000 crores or so from European banks;

(b) if so, the outcome of the efforts made by it so far and the response of some of the major banks in the European capitals; and

(c) the interest rate at which foreign exchange is expected to be raised and the period and mode of repayment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Commercial borrowings from abroad are likely to be an important source of development financing during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. However, such borrowings are being resorted to only in respect of high-yielding projects

which cannot be financed either by multilateral/bilateral credits or deferred suppliers/ buyers credits. Each case is considered on merits after taking into account the terms of such loan offered by banks.

(b) Euro-dollar loans to the extent of \$208 million have already been secured during the last three years. Negotiations are in advanced stage for raising loans for the Oil & Natural Gas Commission (\$ 200 million) and for the Orissa Aluminium Project (\$ 680 million).

(c) Interest on Euro-currency loans is linked to the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR). The exact terms e.g. period of repayment, spread over LIBOR, banks' commission, etc. are negotiated in each case.

Robbery in State Bank of India at Maharajpur

796. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India Branch at Maharajpur on Delhi-UP Border (Ghaziabad District) was robbed of Rs. 7 lakhs at noon on the 20th January 1981;

(b) if so, whether the culprits have been apprehended and cash looted recovered; and

(c) what effective steps are now proposed to be taken to provide armed guards at all branches of State Bank of India and other nationalised banks particularly those located at vulnerable places to prevent such robberies taking place so frequently in broad-day light?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) State

Bank of India has reported that there was a robbery in its Maharajpur branch on 20th January 1981 and a sum of Rs. 5,66,712/- was taken away by the robbers.

(b) The bank has lodged a complaint with the police but the culprits have not so far been apprehended. The cash looted has also not been recovered so far.

(c) The New Delhi Local Head Office of State Bank of India has immediately reviewed the security arrangements at the branch and has since provided adequate armed guards at the branch. It has also reported that it is reviewing the position in respect of the other branches situated at vulnerable places.

Decision on demands submitted by I.T.D.C. Apprentice Action Committee

796. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2709 on 5th December, 1980 regarding representation of ITDC Apprentices and state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken by the ITDC management on the demands submitted by the ITDC Apprentice Action Committee;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which a decision is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c) The matter is still under consideration of the Corporation. However, necessary information regarding stipend, etc. paid by other public/private sector enterprises to their Apprentices has been collected and is being examined for taking a final decision.

Expansion Programme of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plant

797. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the revised assessment the estimated cost of the expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants is likely to go up substantially due to further delay in the completion of the expansion programme;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the expansion programme in respect of these Steel Plants is not likely to be completed according to the scheduled and the estimated rise in the cost of completion as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove the bottlenecks, if any, and the period by which the expansion programme is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). On account of slippages in certain areas mainly due to factors such as delays in the supply of equipment by major suppliers and of fabricated structures by the Consortium, severe power cuts affecting adversely civil construction and structural erection at site and periodical shortages of cement and diesel etc., there have been further delays in the construction schedule of the expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants to 4 million tonnes stage each as indicated below:—

	Approved Commissioning Date	Likely date of commissioning
Bhilai	31st December, 1981	October, 1982
Bokaro	June, 1979 except Cold Rolling Mill	September, 1982
Bokaro Cold Rolling Mill	December, 1982	September, 1983

The sanctioned cost estimates (based in 1974 prices) and the revised estimated cost of the expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants are indicated below:—

(Rs. in crores)

	Sanctioned	Revised
Bhilai	937.70	1459.70
Bokaro	947.24	1279.47

The progress of the construction work of the Projects is frequently reviewed by the Plants, Steel Authority of India Limited and Department of Steel to impress upon the agencies to take necessary measures to adhere to the committed schedules. The concerned Ministries/Organisations are

also approached for assistance for overcoming shortages in input supplies.

Non-utilisation of full capacity by Aluminium industry

798. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of shortfall, if any, in the capacity utilisation by the

aluminium industry in the country during 1979-80 and the extent to which the capacity utilisation picked up during 1980-81;

(b) the extent to which aluminium cables were imported in terms of quantity and foreign exchange when the domestic production capacity remained unutilised; and

(c) the major reasons for the non-utilisation of full capacity by the aluminium industry and the steps taken by Government to improve the situation with a view to minimising dependency on imports of aluminium?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (c). The production of aluminium during the year 1979-80 was about 192,000 tonnes representing a capacity utilisation of about 60 per cent. The under-utilisation was mainly due to severe power cuts imposed on smelters since September, 1979. The State Governments were requested to accord priority in supply of power to aluminium smelters in order that the utilisation of capacity was optimised and imports of the metal reduced. The position improved somewhat after the onset of monsoons during the current year. The production was higher by 51 per cent during the quarter ending December, 1980 compared to that during the same quarter last year. The production during the current year is expected to be about 200,000 tonnes.

(b) All Aluminium Conductors (AAC), Aluminium Conductors Steel Reinforced (ACSR), Cables and Wires are included in the list of banned items in the current import policy. However, in case of IDA assisted programmes, global tenders have to be invited. In October, 1980, foreign exchange equivalent of Rs. 1.57 crores was released for import of aluminium cables totalling 91 Kms. for the Korba Super Thermal Project.

Loans sanctioned by nationalised Banks to weaker sections

799. SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise, amount of loans sanctioned by nationalised banks, bank-wise and category-wise during January-December, 1980;

(b) the percentage of the loans sanctioned for weaker sections in this period and on what schemes;

(c) the text of the guidelines and directions issued by the R.B.I. for sanction of loans to weaker sections and general public;

(d) when these guidelines were issued;

(e) whether Government are considering to revise these guidelines in the light of past experience; and

(f) if so, in what manner and by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Available data regarding month-wise growth of deposits and advances of all scheduled commercial banks relating to the last Friday of each month from January to December, 1980 are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-1861/81] Detailed data regarding sector-wise distribution on bank credit is available only for June, 1978, which have been published by the Reserve Bank of India in their publication titled 'Banking Statistics' BSR—summary Results—June 1978. However, quick aggregate estimates of sectoral deployment of gross credit of scheduled commercial banks available for the first nine months of 1980 are set out in statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See. No. LT-1861/81].

(c) to (f). Guidelines to public sector banks are issued by the Reserve Bank of India as also the Government of India, from time to time, with regard to different aspects of the lending operations of the banks having a bearing on flow of credit to priority sectors, weaker sections, rural areas etc. The latest guidelines given by the Reserve Bank of India to the commercial banks relate to the modalities of the implementation of the priority sector lending and the Twenty Point Economic Programme by banks. These have been issued only recently on October 29, 1980 and no revision thereof seems yet called for. A copy each of the two letters issued by the Reserve Bank of India on October 29, 1980 to the banks on the subject are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1861].

Introduction of light and sound programme at Sabarmati Ashram

800. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the light and sound programme at Sabarmati Ashram was introduced;

(b) since when it has been suspended;

(c) what are the reasons for suspending the said programme;

(d) whether Government propose considering to resume it; and

(e) when it will be re-started?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Sound and Light show at Sabarmati Ashram was inaugurated on April 21, 1972.

(b) The show has remained temporarily suspended since 12th March, 1979.

(c) Opinion had been expressed in different quarters in regard to the poor quality of Gandhiji's imitated voice. Besides a number of other suggestions had also been received from members of the public and some close associates of Gandhiji for improving the quality of the production. It was, therefore, felt that the show should be suitably revised.

(d) Yes, Sir

(e) Non-availability of specified tapes required for mounting the show has resulted in delay in re-starting the show which was expected to be resumed in September 1980. However, every effort is being made to resume the show at an earlier date.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF KUDREMUKH IRON ORE CO., LTD., BANGALORE FOR 1979-80 AND OF HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD., UDAIPUR FOR 1979-80 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER NATIONAL COMPANY LTD., (ACQUISITION & TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ACT.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1979-80

along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1821/81].

(b) (i) Review (Hindi* version) by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi* version) of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1822/81].

(2) A copy of the National Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 14(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1981, under sub-section(3) of section 33 of the National Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1823/81.]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want you to hear me for a minute. It is not merely the Motion on Breach of Privilege which I have submitted This matter involves..

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not raising the privilege question right away.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me see.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I will look into it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: It is not allowed. Not to go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I will see.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is unfair, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Please give me a hearing. You have said 'Nothing will go on record.'

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. I will not withdraw it. It is illogical.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is not logical? Do you mean to say that I cannot bring it to the notice of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: You can, but with my permission.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am seeking your permission. I am not raising the privilege motion at the moment.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Please see the Volume.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have read both the volumes.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to go according to the rules.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: It does not matter. Please sit down. Nothing is going on-record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is to be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patnaik, there are certain rules. I cannot overrule them.

(Interruptions)**

*English version was laid on the Table on the 19th December, 1980.

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I am not going to discuss it. I am bound down by these rules (*interruptions*) Let me satisfy myself.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I sent you the paper at 9 O'clock in the morning. I read it during the whole of last night.

MR. SPEAKER: It is true. But I cannot do it within this time. I will take time.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The House must immediately take up this matter. Everything else can wait.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Not at all.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In the House of Commons the Finance Minister resigned. He resigned in the House of Commons when there was a leakage of the Budget.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you that ruling also. I will show you that ruling.

Now, Shri Khursheed Alam Khan. Papers to be laid.

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE CHEMICALS AND PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., FOR 1979-80, OF STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., FOR 1979-80, OF PROJECTS AND EQUIPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., FOR 1979-80 OF SHELLAC EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, CALCUTTA, FOR 1978-79 AND 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions)

under sub-section(1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review be the Government on the working of the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1824/81.*]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1825/81.*]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1826/81.*]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shellac Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Shellac Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shellac Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Shellac Export Promotion Council, Calcutta for the year 1979-80.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1827/81.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:
I beg also to lay:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1953:—

(i) The Export of Air Compressors, (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 10 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(ii) The Export of Automobile Spares, Components and Accessories (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 11 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(iii) The Export of Bicycles (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 12 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(iv) The Export of Bright Steel Bars (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 13 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(v) The Export of Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 14 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(vi) The Export of Cast Iron Manhole Covers and Frames (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 15 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(vii) The Export of Cast Iron Spun Pipes (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 16 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(viii) The Export of Diesel Engines (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 17 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(ix) The Export Domestic Refrigerators (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 17 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(x) The Export of Dry Batteries (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 19 in Gazette of India dated 3rd January, 1981.

(xi) The Export of Electric Cables and Conductors (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S.O. 20 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xii) The Export of Electric lamps and Tubes (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 21 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xiii) The Export of Electric Fans (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 22 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xiv) The Export of Enamel Wires (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 23 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xv) The Export of Expanded Metal Steel Sheets (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S. O. 24 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xvi) The Export of Fasteners (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S. O. 25 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xvii) The Export of Flash Lights (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, Published in Notification No. S. O. 26 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xviii) The Export of Industrial Chains (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980 published in Notification No. S.O. 27 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xix) The Export of Light Engineering Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 28 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January 1981.

(xx) The Export of Pipe fittings (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S. O. 29 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xxi) The Export of Power Driven Pumps (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 30 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xxii) The Export of Power Transformer (Quality Control and

Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 31 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xxiii) The Export of Room Air Conditioners (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, Published in Notification No. S. O. 32 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xxiv) The Export of Sanitary Water Fittings (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 33 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xxv) The Export of Sewing Machines (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 34 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xxvi) The Export of Silver Plated Wares (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S. O. 35 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xxvii) The Export of Small Tools and Hand Tools (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 36 in Gazette of India dated 3rd January, 1981.

(xxviii) The Export of Stainless Steel Utensils (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 37 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xxix) The Export of Steel Tubes (Quality Control) and Inspection Amendment Rules, 1980 published in Notification No. S.O. 38 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xxx) The Export of Steel Trunks (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 39 in

Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xxxix) The Export of Steel Wire Rope (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 40 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xxxix) The Export of Storage Batteries (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 41 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xxxix) The Export of Transmission Line Towers (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 42 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xxxix) The Export of Valves (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 43 in Gazette of India dated 3rd January, 1981.

(xxxix) The Export of Water Coolers (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 44 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xxxix) The Export of Welding Electrodes (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980 published in Notification No. S.O. 45 in Gazette of India dated 3rd January, 1981.

(xxxix) The Export of Steel Wire Strands (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 46 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January 1981.

(xxxix) The Export of PVC Leather Cloth (Inspection) Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. S.O. 49 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981.

(xxxix) The Export of Ultramarine Blue (Quality Control and

Inspection) Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. S.O. 92 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1828/81.]

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF ALL-INDIA HANDLOOM FABRICS MARKETING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1979-80, OF PROCESSED FOODS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL SILK BOARD, BOMBAY FOR 1979-80

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:
I beg to lay:

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All-India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Limited, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working of the All-India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Limited, Bombay, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1829/81].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Processed Foods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Processed Foods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1830/81.]

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1830/81.]

(5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Central Silk Board, Bombay, for the the year 1979-80 under section 12A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1831/81.]

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, FOR 1979-80, AMENDMENTS TO RESERVE BANK OF INDIA GUARANTEE FUND REGULATIONS, ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., LTD., BOMBAY AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER HOTEL RECEIPTS TAX RULES AND INCOME-TAX ACT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1832/81.]

(2) A copy of the Amendments (Hindi and English versions) to the Reserve Bank of India Guarantee Fund Regulations, under sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India, Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1833/81.]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi** versions) of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1979 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and

Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1834/81.]

(4) A copy of the Hotel-Receipts Tax Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 81(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1981, under sub-section (4) of section 34 of the Hotel-Receipts Tax Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1835/81.]

(5) A copy of the Income-Tax (Amdnment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 46(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 1981, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1836/81.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, AND UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

(SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I beg also to lay:

(6) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 52(E) and 53(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exception to capital goods, raw materials and components when imported into India for the purpose of manufacture of articles for export from the whole of basic, auxiliary and additional duties of customs.

(ii) G.S.R. 57(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th February, 1981 together with an

**Hindi version of the Review and the English versions of the Review and Report were laid on the Table on the 22nd December, 1980;

explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies mentioned in the notification into Indian currency or vice-versa, in supersession of Notification dated the 1st January, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1837/81.]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 109 in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1981.

(ii) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 110 in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1838/81.]

(8) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 48(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 141/72 CE dated the 3rd June, 1972, issued under Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1839/81.]

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

I call Shri Sunil Maitra. (

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

Parliament will work according to these rules, not according to your rules. It is to work according to the

rules of the rule-book, which you have given me.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): What about the Loharu matter

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. It is a State subject.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, Mr. Rajda wants to say something about his privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. I have called for facts.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will let you know.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
अध्यक्ष जी, आप देवी लाल जी की बात
सुन लीजिए

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed that.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं ने
गडजानमेंट मोशन दिया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to explain it here. You can come and see me.

आप राम विलास जी थोड़ा सा किताब
को देख लें, तब शायद आप मुझ को ।
नहीं कहेंगे

(व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I can quote the rule. It is rule 355.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सब देखा है,
पढ़ा है, सुन रहा है यही काम कर रहा हूँ . .
. . . . (व्यवधान) . . . देवीलाल जी,
इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि कोई भी
सवाल यहां पर उठाया जा सकता है . . .
(व्यवधान) . . आप इस पर बहस
कीजिए, प्रेजिडेंट ऐड्रेस या बजट की

बहुस के वक्त बोलिए, उस पर कोई रोक नहीं है. . . .

(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

एक गलत नोशन बैठता जा रहा है कि जीरो-आवर एक मिस-नामर है, इस में कोई भी चीज उठा सकते हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बतला देना चाहता हूँ—यदि वह थोड़ा सा क्लज का अध्ययन कर लें. . . . (व्यवधान). . . . अगर नहीं करेंगे तो कोई इलाज नहीं है. . . . अगर आप मेरी बात सुन लें तो शायद मेरे साथ साहनुभूति भी करेंगे और बात को समझ भी जायेंगे। बड़ी सीधी सी बात है—कोई भी समस्या बगैर डिस्कशन के नहीं जायेगी और एक दिन में एक समस्या का समाधान यहां हो सकता है। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में आप सब के नेतागण बैठे होते हैं—अगर कोई ऐसी जरूरी बात हो तो उन को बतला दीजिए, वहां बैठ कर उस को कर सकते हैं, लेकिन इस तरह से 15-20 मिनट यहां जाया हों और इर्रिलेवेंट हों.

एक माननीय सदस्य : रिलेवेंट हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के हिसाब से है, लेकिन मैं कानून के हिसाब से कह रहा हूँ विधि के हिसाब से कह रहा हूँ. . . . (व्यवधान). . . .

I am not concerned with you. I am concerned with the running of the House. I know the rules by heart. Now, they are in my mind. I cannot be over-ruled by anybody. I have to act according to what you have told me and what you have given to me.

You tell me where I go wrong and I will admit that and I will go according to what you say. I invite discussions on every important subject, but this thing under the misnomer of Zero Hour is going too far and this is going to hurt us.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir,

MR. SPEAKER: . . . Harikesh, you can come and tell me. You are also in the Business Advisory Committee and I told you that day that you can fix the priority the whole House and I can take up the business accordingly. There is nothing binding.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आप काल एटेन्शन में लीजिए, एडजानमेंट में लीजिए, किसी में लीजिए. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member can point out under what rule I have to admit it.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आप को मैंने एडजानमेंट मोशन रूल के तहत दिया है, काल-एटेन्शन दिया है. (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be admitted; it cannot be done; it is impossible. . . . Nothing is to go on record.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : : तो हम वाकआउट करते हैं। (व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: O. K; you are welcome to do that.

[Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and some other hon. Members then left the House.]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: My hands are tied; I cannot do it Irrelevant talk is not to go on record.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I raised the question of privilege of the entire House

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I want to make a submission. I was actuated with the purest motive that the name, fame and reputation of the entire House should not be at stake and that is why I thought, I should raise this question.

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised it and it is under my consideration. I have referred it to PTI.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: The headline 'MPs exchange blows' gives an impression that all the Members of the House were involved in this. I would be the last man and I do not want to attribute any motives either to PTI or the press.

MR. SPEAKER: Appearances can be deceptive.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Just to do away that impression, I would not like to press this question. I was there. I know what had happened. I did not see anybody exchanging blows.

MR. SPEAKER: Right you are.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: But it might have escaped my attention. I do not know.

MR. SPEAKER: There were no blows.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I have taken the stand, but I do not want to attribute any motive to the press and from that point of view. I am not pressing this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: O. K.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:
Sir... **

MR. SPEAKER: Irrelevant. I have already allowed that. We will take it up.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Even a statement under 377 is not being allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed one.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : (पीली-भीत) : एक मिनट मुझे भी दे दीजिए मैं ने एक स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया था । उस को आप ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया । मैं यह चाहता हूं कि उस पर बहस का समय आप दें, चाहे आधा ही घंटा आप दें । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखने बाद में ।
. . . (व्यवधान) ** . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It is not to be discussed. Irrelevant things and irrelevant questions not to be recorded.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. this is not the time.

12.14 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED TRAPPING OF MINERS IN THE
BHADUA COALMINES IN GIRIDIH DISTRICT
OF BIHAR

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported trapping of about 560 miners in the Bhadua coalmines in Giridih district of Bihar."

people over there are originally agriculturists; they live on agriculture. When a mine is abandoned, they cannot find employment as miners nor can they cultivate their land because the land over there is barren. They are left in the lurch. There is not only one mine Bhadua in this area, but there are a number of mines which have been abandoned and the people who were working there have been left in the lurch; they have been left there to fend for themselves because they are unemployed. But still these abandoned mines have some potential.

It appears that some management of unscrupulous contracts, unscrupulous businessmen has started financing the operation of mining. In the Giridih District, throughout the Raniganj-Jharia mining belt, you will find what is called foxsoul mining. People have started illegal mining operations there. These contractors under the patronage of police and also very powerful politicians go on operating these illegal mines. So, in that background the entire question of this Bhadua mine has to be examined. Now, the Minister has stated here that the subsidence occurred on the 13th February, 1981 in an old and abandoned mine in Searampur in Bhadua Hill area of Giridih colliery. How did this subsidence take place? According to Press reports in the afternoon of 13th February 1981 people saw a column of smoke rising there. A little thereafter there was a terrific sound of explosion, the reverberations of which reached miles around. And after the explosion took place the hill caved in and there were more than one thousand men who were engaged in this illegal operation and were working in the mine. The hon. Minister says that a team went and inspected. They found that there were no fatalities, nor death. How did they go there? They entered from the other side. But if there was an explosion and the hill-top caved in, there must have been a mountain of debris. But the Minister has not

stated anything about it, whether there was a mountain of debris when the team went there. And when the mountain of debris was there, the inspection team inspected and came to the conclusion that there was no fatality or death or any injury and did they find any sign of any human being there? And, the Minister comes in and tells the House that there is no fatality or anything of that sort.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your question? Please come to the question.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: The second point is the Deputy Commissioner sent out teams to villages to ascertain whether actually anyone was missing. If the operation was illegal, how do you expect the villagers to report that the mine is being worked illegally. The Minister is deliberately suppressing. It is very dangerous on the part of the relatives of the employees to report to the Police that the relatives are engaged in illegal mining. The contractors there are very powerful men. He would not like the villagers going to the Police and telling them that their relatives are engaged in illegal mining. Therefore, to expect the villagers to report to the Police or the Deputy Commissioner to send out teams to find out if there were any missing people is, to say the least, living in a fool's paradise.

The Minister says that the Supreme Court gave a judgment in May 1980 nobody except the authorised persons should be allowed to carry on mining in those areas. And you had the Supreme Court Judgment in your pocket since May 1980. What are you doing? Illegal mining operations are going on under the supervision of powerful people. Again I want to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that on the 9th December, 1980... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: What does he want?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is coming to the question.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: On 9th December, 1980 a question was asked by an hon. Member—no less a member than Shri A. K. Roy. He asked for the names and the number of collieries in the Giridih District now lying closed in the same area and the potential ore lying unutilised because of that. The hon. Member's point was that the large scale closure of the present colliery has led to the theft of coal by illegal mining which is continuing there openly. What the Giridih town officials claim is otherwise.

On 9th December, in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 3123 of Shri A. K. Roy, the Minister in this House in a written reply, promised to him that an inquiry would be made. Two months back the Government was informed that such an illegal mining was going on and there was danger to human lives. The Government did not take any measure whatsoever to stop this illegal mining. Therefore, in this background, let me ask two questions:

1. Is it a fact that in August last year, exactly at the similar spot there was a subsidence as the Government said, or a part of the mine caved in and three persons lost their lives, even as FIR was filed with the local police station, the names were given but subsequently they were quietly dropped and the case was hushed up?

2. Why were immediate and effective steps not taken to tackle the problem of illegal mining although in May, 1980, the Supreme Court gave a judgment in your favour and on 9th December, 1980 Shri A. K. Roy asked a question fore-warning the Government of the existence of illegal mining involving such hazards and risks to the people who had to earn their living by working in those mines?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: As I have already mentioned in my statement, to our knowledge, no deaths

have occurred. If the hon. Member gets any information, we would be very glad to inquire into it again. But the local administration and our officers had inspected the area, as was mentioned in my statement. They had come to the conclusion specially after visiting nearby villages that no such tragic incident had occurred so far.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Such callousness towards deaths of human beings should not be there. Mr. Maitra has asked whether the soil which has subsided there, has been removed....

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Let me answer the question of my hon. friend.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are you satisfied that the debris has been removed and the people are not lying there? Is he supposed to give you information? You said that the hon. Member should give you information.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I certainly said that if the hon. Member had any information. I did not say that he should go and collect the information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has given you the information.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I am sticking to my answer that to my knowledge, to the knowledge of my Department and the State Government no death has occurred. This is the sum and substance of my statement.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) :

लोग मरे हुए पड़े हैं, पुलिस वहां जाने नहीं देती लोगों को निकालने के लिए ।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: If you keep on arguing there is no way out. I have to answer the hon. Member's question. If there is a wrong reply,

there is always a way out to move a privilege motion. Let me answer the question.

So far as the mine is concerned, it was abandoned before it was taken over. This mine was abandoned 45 years back. Therefore, I doubt whether there was a problem of unemployment and those people who were unemployed 45 years back are now doing this job.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Were you present 45 years back?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can know that.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: You were not present. Am I supposed to be present even hundred years back? Is this the way of asking a question?

The mine was abandoned because according to our assessment, it was totally uneconomic and it was not worthwhile putting it into operation again. There were entries to go down. Regarding subsidence, our information is that when a mine is abandoned, some pillars are left so that it supports the roof and avoids subsidence. But those who do illegal mining go on cutting these pillars, which support the roof. So, one of the reasons for subsidence is the taking away of the pillars by those who do illegal mining. This is the assessment of the officers as to how the whole thing has occurred.

So far as the August 1980 report is concerned, the FIR has been lodged. Digging out of coal through illegal mining is a cognisable offence, punishable with imprisonment upto three years and fine upto Rs. 20,000. We have been reporting matter to the State Governments. Our security forces have been keeping a thorough watch and catching people indulging in illegal mining. In the last one

year or so we have lodged about 63 reports with the administration about illegal mining and about 100 raids have been carried out to curb illegal mining. We have seized four trucks, motor cycles and about 150 bicycles. The operation, according to our information, is quite satisfactory.

When the subsidence occurred, no smoke was coming out. No explosion took place. There was only a column of dust.

As I have already stated, about 100 raids were carried out in the last one year, after the new Government came to power.

It is true that some unscrupulous traders are involved. Our efforts have been to detect those people. Reports have been lodged. Most of these reports have been made by our officers who are on the spot. Because of the efficiency and vigilance which they have shown, our assessment is that they were not involved.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: I asked a question whether it is a fact that in August 1980 three deaths took place in the same area, the FIR was lodged but, subsequently, the whole thing was hushed up. I am quoting the statement of the local CPI leader, which has appeared in today's *Patriot*.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as hushing up is concerned, according to my information, the FIR is still there and the matter is being proceeded with.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Who are the persons named in the FIR?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I will have to collect it. It is not mentioned in the Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri K. P. Singh Deo-absent; Shri Mukunda Mandal-absent; Shri Manoranjan

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Bhakta--absent; Shri Mool Chand Daga--absent. We will take up the next item.

12.34 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, may I make a submission? We all give Call Attention Notices. But you publish only five names. Yesterday also this happened, when there was a very important Calling Attention Notice on the Bangalore-based public sector undertakings. Today also it is an equally serious matter, where hundreds of people are reported to have died. Besides, it raises certain basic questions about ownership of mines, safety in mines etc. Though you have published five names, we suddenly discover that four of them are absent. So, my submission is, you give the names of only those who come in the ballot and you call only five names. But, if the first, say, four are absent then you should call the next five names. Otherwise, we are denied a discussion by default. In fact, I gave my name yesterday and today, but it did not come in the ballot.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are the makers of these rules.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am making a submission that you may making this rule so that on every Calling Attention five Members can put questions, even if some Members are absent. I am sure the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will agree with me, because we should not allow the discussion to go by default.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): This is a good suggestion. It should be referred to the Rules Committee. In

fact, this is the practice in Rajya Sabha. We can have it here also.

12.36 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO S.Q. NO. 278 RE DATE FOR RECEIPT OF TENDERS FOR PROPOSED IRON ORE PELLETISATION PLANT AT MANGALORE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): On behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I make the following Statement: On the basis of material furnished by Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd., on the 27th November, 1980, I had stated in the Lok Sabha on the 5th December, 1980 in answer to Starred Question No. 278 and the supplementaries arising therefrom that the last date for the receipt of tenders for the proposed iron ore pelletisation plant at Mangalore was the 15th December, 1980. However, it appears that at the request of prospective tenders, Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd had notified the parties on the 3rd December, 1980 of the postponement of the tender opening date to the 15th January, 1981, that is, by one month. The Ministry of Steel and Mines was not immediately informed of this extension and, as a result, the answer given to Starred Question 278 and the supplementaries thereto did not reflect the correct position in this regard.

12.38 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 23rd February, 1981, will consist of:—

(1) Further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

(2) Discussion on the Resolution regarding increase in the rate of export duty on groundnut.

(3) General discussion on the Railway Budget for 1981-82.

As members are already aware the General Budget for 1981-82 will be presented on Saturday, the 28th February, 1981 at 5.00 P.M.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Sir, I am going to make only two submissions. To be very brief, it is better that I should read so that I can be brief.

Sir, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has called tomorrow meetings of four important committees separately during the period from 10-30 a.m. to 11-15 a.m. to consider the proposals for winding up of two important trusts and to merge their assets in "Chief Minister's Relief Fund". (*Interruptions*). The y said two trusts are:

- (1) Jawans' Welfare Fund, and
- (2) The Koyna Relief Fund.

The Jawans' Relief fund is specifically intended for the well-being of the war widows and jawans' families. It has an asset of Rs. 3,50,00,000, and the other Fund has an asset of Rs. 80 lakhs. The total amount is worth Rs. 4,30,00,000. This is a public collection from Maharashtra in the days during 1962 to 1968.

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra wants their winding up and getting these assets under his personal control and discretion to use this public money for Indira Pratisthan. Jawans' money cannot thus be misused.

The Defence Minister should take immediate action and stay those meetings and make a statement to that effect in the next week.

The second is about the Railway Budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are going to have a discussion on it.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Yesterday in the Calcutta press, I mean, in the *Business Standard*, it has already appeared. So, the Railway Minister must either resign or come before the House and make a statement to that effect.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत दुःख के साथ पहला आइटम आप के सामने उठाना चाहता हूँ। जमशेदपुर में आप जानते हैं टाटा की जमींदारी है। वहाँ उन का कारखाना टिस्को है। टिस्को में दस हजार मजदूर उनके पर काम करते हैं, कांट्रैक्ट लेबर के रूप में जिस में 7 हजार आदिवासी हैं जिन के लिए सरकार यहां बहुत ग्राम बहाती है। उस में भी दो हजार औरतें हैं। यह सब पेरैनियल नेचर का है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not go into the details. You may say what you want to be discussed.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वहाँ एक समझौता हुआ था 7-8-79 को जिसमें यह तय हुआ था कि इन को परमानेंट बना लिया जायगा। लेकिन वे नहीं बनाए गए। 11 फरवरी से वहाँ हड़ताल चल रही है। 15 तारीख को वहाँ लाठी चार्ज हुआ और सब से दुःख की बात यह है कि उस लाठी चार्ज में एक बड़े ही वयोवृद्ध स्वतंत्रता सेनानी और उच्च कोर्ट के मजदूर नेता श्री केदार दास जो प्रोफेसर अब्दुल बारी के सहयोगी थे, वह उस लाठी चार्ज में घायल हुए और कल उन की जमशेदपुर में मृत्यु हो गई। यह इतना बड़ा सवाल है और आदिवासियों का सवाल है, इसलिए इस के ऊपर कालिग अटेंशन या किसी भी रूप में जिसमें संभव हो बहस होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, कि हमारे सूबे बिहार में माननीय संसदीय

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

कार्य मंत्री जी भी जानते हैं क्योंकि उनका क्षेत्र पलामू भी उस में आता है, पुनपुन, दर्धा और मोरहार नदियां बहती हैं। पटना, गया, पलामू, नालंदा, नवादा, इन जिलों का सम्बन्ध इन नदियों से है। वहां की एक सिंचाई योजना बिहार सरकार ने भारत सरकार को भेजी है। उसके बारे में हम लोगों को जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि सरकार उस को ले कर बैठी क्यों हुई है? पहले तो कहते थे कि कोई योजना नहीं है, योजना बनवाइए। अब योजना आ चुकी है लेकिन सरकार उस पर कुंडली मार कर बैठ गई है।

आखिरी बात कहना चाहता हूं। बिहार में आज गोलीकांड का राज हो गया है। जयप्रकाश बाबू का जब आन्दोलन चला था, आप जानते हैं कि हम लोग उस आन्दोलन के समर्थक नहीं थे, उस समय जो गोली चली उसमें एक साल के अंदर 34 आदमी उस से मरे। लेकिन अभी-अभी पांच महीने के अंदर 43 आदमी गोली से बिहार में मारे जा चुके हैं जिन में गुआ (सिहभूमि) में 12 मरे, समस्तीपुर जेल में जो निर्दोष व्यक्तियों की हत्याएं की गई उन में 13 आदमी मरे और बलरामपुर (हजारीबाग) में 3 आदमी मरे हैं। उन की जमीन ली गई थी, वह प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे। उन के ऊपर गोली चला कर तीन आदमी मार दिए गए। इस तरह से कुल 43 आदमियों की मृत्यु पिछले पांच महीने में गोलीकांडों से हुई है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर सरकार का एक वक्तव्य आना चाहिए कि इस तरह का गोली का राज वहां क्यों चल रहा है और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री क्या कर रहे हैं?

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I want to raise an important issue. Of course, you can say that that matter can be taken while we discuss the Railway Budget. I refer to the question of struggle of loco men. You are also associated with the trade union movement of our country. You should have sympathy. It is in regard to the implementation of the agreement which had been reached between the Railway authorities and the Loco Men Association on the demand of 10 hour work. Then the grievance Committee was also set up to settle other demands of the loco men. But to our surprise, neither the August 1973 Agreement regarding working hours has been implemented nor the Grievance Committee which was set up was allowed to function. Rather it was sabotaged.

The Chairman of the Railway Board gave certain commitments on March 26, 1979 about the implementation of duty hours and change in the pay scales and other allowances also.

The Committee on Running allowances submitted its report in April 1980 and the re-structuring of the pay scales was agreed upon in July 1980. This has also not been implemented.

The Railway authorities have not implemented the already agreed upon items of dispute. On the other hand the locomen, finding no other alternative, have to resort to legal legitimate struggle or protest action and the authorities have started victimisation. 400 employees—locomen have already been discharged. The intimidations are on. Their family members are being intimidated in various ways—Not only that. The National Security Act has been applied to locomen despite the very assurance that this Act shall not be applied against any democratic legitimate movement of the workers.

I want that there should be a discussion on this very important issue for which I have given notice also.

My second point is regarding a serious development that has taken place in the Aligarh Muslim University.

A serious situation has developed following the closure of the University. The Vice-Chancellor has charge-sheeted Prof. Irfan Habib, a forward looking academician with progressive views for expressing his views in the press on the malfunctioning of the University. It is his right to give expression to his views through the platform or through any place or forum. That is his fundamental right; that is his democratic right. To my great surprise, I find that an inquiry has been instituted against Prof. Habib and the saddest part of the story is that the said inquiry is going to be headed by a person who himself brought allegations against Prof. Habib. It is a strange thing that the complainant himself is to sit in judgment. We can understand what justice will be done.

The communal elements belonging to both Hindus and Muslims are taking advantage of the situation and creating tension in the campus. In the interest that the University may be re-opened as soon as possible, that the communal forces be curbed in a proper way and that a healthy academic atmosphere is restored so that there would be no tention in the campus, it is necessary that the Government should come out with a statement in this regard.

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते (बम्बई-उत्तर-मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो आइटम्स आने वाले सप्ताह में चर्चा करने के लिए आपके सामने रख रही हूँ । पहला आइटम है—प्रावलम आफ कंजर्वेशन आफ पेट्रोल एंड डीजल । अपने देश में ही नहीं पूरी दुनिया में आज एनर्जी क्राइसिस चल रही है । पेट्रो डालर कन्ट्रीज बराबर दाम बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं । कहा जाता है कि जमीन के अन्दर इसका जितना स्टॉक है वह भी एग्जास्ट हो रहा है । ऐसी हालत में हमारे देश में पेट्रोल और डीजल का कंजर्वेशन वार फुटिंग पर होना चाहिये । इसके विपरीत अभी 17 फरवरी को

‘इंडियन एक्सप्रेस’ में जो न्यूज आई है उसके अनुसार पुलिस ने कहा है कि 35 हजार ट्रक्स और बसेज का इस्तेमाल किया गया जिनमें 28 लाख लीटर डीजल की खपत हुई और इस तरह से 76 लाख डीजल एक दिन में बर्बाद कर दिया गया । जहाँ तक पेट्रोल और डीजल के कंजर्वेशन की बात है, इसके लिए हमारे देश में कोई कोड आफ कंडक्ट होना चाहिये और वह सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टियों के लिये हो बल्कि रूलिंग पार्टी की ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी बनती है । इस विषय पर चर्चा करने के लिए मैंने कालिग अटेंशन दिया, एडजर्नमेंट मोशन भी दिया लेकिन आप मंजूर ही नहीं करते हैं । इसलिए इस विषय पर अगले सप्ताह किसी भी रूप में चर्चा होनी चाहिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a constitutional right of the working class and the peasants in the country. They can demonstrate. You cannot stop it in a democracy. It is their constitutional right.

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते : मेरा दूसरा आइटम है—नान-अवैलेबिलिटी आफ एसे-शियल कमाडिटीज इन राशन शाप्स । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास सारे देश से बहुत सारे खत आए हैं । जहाँ तक दिल्ली की बात है, यहाँ साउथ दिल्ली में दो महीने से राशन शाप्स पर कोई अनाज वगैरह नहीं मिल रहा है । आप फिर कहेंगे कि मैं राजनीतिक बात कहती हूँ । मुझे फोन पर बताया गया कि दो महीने से राशन में पाम-आयल नहीं मिलता है । जब उनसे पूछा जाता है, तो कहते हैं कि स्टॉक नहीं मिलता है । दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जवाब नहीं है । राशन की दुकानों पर चीनी नहीं, चावल नहीं, गेहूँ नहीं । मैं उस दुकानदार का नाम ले सकती हूँ, लेकिन मैं देना नहीं चाहती हूँ और कहा कि किसान-रैली में सारा अनाज लग गया

[मिनिमम प्रमिला दंडवते]

है। पूरे देश में the vulnerable sections of the society are not getting their rations in the fair price shops, उसके ऊपर डिस्कसन होना चाहिये। मैंने इस पर कालिग-अटेंशन दिया है, लेकिन वह मंजूर नहीं करते हैं।

Non-availability of essential commodities through fair price shops and ration shops and collapse of the distribution system उस पर किसी न किसी रूप में डिस्कसन करने की व्यवस्था कीजिए।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): This parliament is actually the protector of the Scheduled Castes...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the item on which you are going to speak?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY. Reservations in Gujarat.

This House is the custodian and protector of the Scheduled Castes in the country. There is a violent agitation going on in Gujarat which has now taken the shape of a general anti-reservation agitation. We must make it absolutely clear that, under no circumstances, this country will ever entertain the question of an anti-reservation policy. We are totally for reservation, and this House must say that. My Calling Attention Notice has been rejected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a very good statement by you, coming from a Brahmin.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sometimes Brahmins also talk sense, and sometimes non-Brahmins also do not talk sense; that also happens; both are there. I agree with you, Sir. But this is the responsibility of the House.

All my notices have been rejected. Also what I speak on this issue, they are blacking out. The ruling party wants to create an impression outside the Parliament that they are the only ones for it and everybody else is against reservation. That is wrong. (Interruptions) The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs has said in the House that one Janata MLA supported the reservation policy. The Janata Party is totally committed to it. In Sarnath we have said that. We want an opportunity in this House, as Members of Parliament representing the people of India, to categorically reaffirm our faith and to reaffirm the necessity for continuing the reservation policy till the caste system is destroyed in this country.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Yesterday in the House the question of settlement of the strike of the Bangalore-based public sector employees was raised. Unfortunately, the strike continues and there has been no attempt on the part of the Government of India to bring about a settlement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee has taken a decision....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There has been no settlement. We pleaded yesterday that the Government must invite the leaders of the movement for talks. I would like to make a submission through you to the Government that the leaders of the strike be invited for talks and an effort at bringing about a settlement be made. As I said, the issues that divide the government position from the workers' position are narrow and it is possible to bring about a settlement. Those of us on this side of the House are prepared to cooperate with the Government. Government keeps on asking for cooperation. They should invite the leaders for talks immediately and bring about a settlement.

I also want to refer, again, to the strike by the loco running staff. I want to give an emphasis to that; I would like the Government to see that the kind of harassment to which the

workers are subjected is ended.

Lastly, the hon. Minister referred to the discussion on the Railway Budget.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have referred to two items.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is related to the second item. The hon. Minister referred to the discussion on the Railway Budget. The Railway Budget has been leaked. It is necessary that this House immediately takes this matter into consideration. I want, through you, to convey to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the resignation of the Railway Minister is imperative on the basis of the Budget leak that has occurred. We were discussing this matter earlier and a point was made that this could not be a question of privilege. The precedents of the House of Commons are always cited. I am sure the hon. Minister is aware that, when there was a budget leak in Britain, the concerned Minister, the Finance Minister, resigned immediately. The least that we expect from Mr. Kedar Pandey is that he resigns because of the budget leak for which. I am sure, he should take the responsibility.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I am grateful to the hon. Members....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Make a commitment.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:for their valuable suggestions. As you know, whatever you suggest here, I pass it on, after going through the proceedings,....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You are not a post-office.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: ...to the Business Advisory Committee,....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, under Rule 355...

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: ... if necessary. Yesterday, you had
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mentioned about a discussion on our foreign policy. After the financial business is over—the Business Advisory Committee has already discussed about it—we will try to have a discussion on our foreign policy. We will try. This is the position.

Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Swamy, you wanted to raise something under Rule 355.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Under Rule 355 I can ask a question from the Minister. Sir, is it not that he must take up our point of view and campaign for it in the Business Advisory Committee? He cannot just close it by simply saying that he will place it before the Business Advisory Committee. He is a not a post-office.

12.57 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

COFFEE BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (b) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Bombay North-East): As long as you make me, I agree with it.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Most welcome.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (b) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we adjourn for Lunch to re-assemble at 2 p.m.

12.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at six minutes past fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I rise to move this Motion of Thanks my mind goes back to last year's Presidential Address and the events preceding that Address. The Janata party which had got mandate to rule for five years had exhausted itself in less than thirty months. Mr. Charan Singh's care-taker Government ended not a day soon. The mood of the people and the mood of the common man was that the common man was very anxious and almost impatient for the return of Mrs. Gandhi. This was brought to me very vividly by the experience of a railway ticket checker in Bombay when we were discussing the younger generation. He told me that the younger generation is very intelligent and he narrated his own experience. The ticket checker was at the Masjid Bandar station, that is, one station before Victoria Terminus. He was

on his usual round of checking passengers. A local train came. He entered the ladies' compartment and found that a young boy of twenty years was occupying a seat there. The ticket checker caught hold of him and said that as he was occupying a seat in the ladies' compartment he was fined Rs. 50/-. The Youngman protested and said that he would be getting down at the next station and pleaded that he might not be fined. The ticket checker did not accede to his request and said that the law is whether it is five minutes or five months he is to be fined Rs. 50/-. He went on requesting but the ticket checker did not agree to his request and fined him Rs. 50/-. Then the youngman said, "Is there any justice in the world? I occupied the ladies' seat for five minutes and you have fined me Rs. 50/-. Then what about Charan Singh who has occupied that lady's seat for five months!" That was the mood of youngmen and people in those days. They were anxious for the return of Congress (I). Therefore, I would like to recapitulate what the last year's Presidential Address said and in the light of that Address I would like to assess developments of this year.

That Address mentioned about inflation and the vicious price spiral of 20 per cent, set-back in industrial and agricultural production, breakdown of the infrastructure in the field of steel, cement, coal etc. and then it referred to worsening industrial relations and it promised commitment to Planning, restoration of economic health, action against smugglers, and development of Science and Technology.

I would like to address the House on each one of the these points.

In the field of Inflation, as the Presidential Address rightly mentioned, the general price index has got lowered as compared to last year. The inflation rate in the first 11

months has been reduced by 6.2 per cent. You may compare the figure of January to November of last year, that is, 1979. The general price index rose by 19 per cent first; then it came down in November to minus 2.6 per cent. Sir, it is an elementary in Economics that inflation is the result of increased supply of money in circulation. So, in this field, it is very significant that by March, 1979, the total money supply in circulation was Rs. 21,820 crores, an increase of 18 per cent over the previous year. By March, 1980, it was Rs. 24,172 crores. That was an increase of only 10 per cent. Then, by August 15, it was reduced to Rs. 23,801 crores; the reduction was minus 1.5 per cent. By November 30, it came to Rs. 23,325 crores, that is, minus 3.5 per cent. I would like to ask whether this is not significant. Sir, in the last 30 years such a reduction in money supply has not been achieved by any Government in power.

Now I come to Food production. The Address itself mentioned that food production increased from 108 million tonnes to 132 million tonnes. Sugar production increased from 39 lakh tonnes to 52 lakh tonnes. The latest report of the Food and Agriculture Organisation indicates that wheat production in India this year will be a record production.

In the case of public distribution, various public distribution outlets have been opened. In one year alone, that is, 1980, their number rose by 31,000. Today their number stands at 2.67 lakhs. Is this not a significant achievement? Rs. 261 lakhs have been released for setting up Janata shops. Small branches are opened for catering to weaker sections and large departmental stores catering for essential goods.

The Budget itself shows a significant increase of 16.6 per cent in the total plan outlay. Rs. 150 crores were spent last year for 22 million drought-stricken people. It was the

severest drought of the century. But not a single starvation death has been reported. Not a grain was imported from abroad. Is this not a remarkable thing?

Take Public Sector output. In January-October, 1979 this was of the order of Rs. 1199 crores. The comparable figure for January-October, 1980 is 1270 crores, an increase of 6 per cent.

Then, take Employment. The National Rural Employment Scheme made an investment of Rs. 340 crores. It will now generate 80 crores of mandays of additional employment.

I now come to Industrial Development. In the field of industrial development, last year, the total number of letters of intent issued was as many as 732. The number of industrial licences increased from 320 to 439. In regard to Cement, an additional 28 million tonne capacity was sanctioned. The rate of growth last year was negative. This year it is expected to be round about 4 per cent.

Regarding power and coal, the estimate is that the total increase will be about 10 per cent. In the field of pig iron it will be 60 per cent. In the field of phosphatic fertilizers it will be 9 per cent. Our exports will increase by 20 to 30 per cent. You will see all round development in many areas. This is a really significant achievement.

Then I come to the field of Industrial Relations. In 1979, the total mandays lost were as many as 43.6 millions. Now, in the first 7 months of 1980, this has been reduced to only 8 millions. This shows the improvement which has taken place in Industrial Relations.

I now come to the subject of Jawans.

Then for the Jawans, I would say that no one has done so much as

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Mrs. Gandhi has done. Last year the pay scales of the Jawans were revised, pensions were increased and new rehabilitation schemes were introduced. Now, for helping the kisans, the A.P.C. recommended higher prices for wheat and paddy and they were increased by the Government of India so that the kisans and the farmers could get remunerative prices for their produce. Then, for sugarcane, the A.P.C. had recommended Rs. 13 per quintal and the State Governments are now paying between Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 per quintal.

Then take the question of credit in the priority sector. It has increased by 30 per cent. But out of this 30 per cent, 40 per cent has been reserved for the rural areas. Last year, the total number of the nationalised bank branches increased were 1009. Out of them, as many as 324 were started in the rural areas. About 6 lakh tonnes of fertilisers were imported to help the kisans and farmers. Under the SFDA and IRD programmes, the total number of blocks contemplated were 2600 and it was expected that by the end of the 6th Plan and at the beginning of the 7th Plan, this would cover more number of blocks. The House will be glad to know that by 2nd October 1981, as many as 5011 blocks would be having this programme. The total number of families which will receive assistance has increased from 300 to 600 per block per year. Then in the field of Science and Technology we have achieved something to be proud of. During the previous regime, the scientific community frustrated and despondent. As soon as this Government came to power, you see the achievement. The achievement was not merely the commissioning of the new atomic power plant in Rajasthan but the launching of the space-ship. A satellite weighing about 40 Kilos, Rohini, into the orbit was also achieved. In regard to the intermediary ballistic missile capacity, India is the

only non-big power to achieve this capacity. Is it not a great achievement? Is it not an achievement made under the dynamic leadership of Mrs. Gandhi and the brilliant and young scientists of this country? They are the envy of the world and the glory of this country. It is something to be proud of and not to be derided.

Then, again, Sir, I remember that in the last regime a number of Ministers including Shri Mohan Dharia used to announce every day that action would be taken against the blackmarketeers. But not a single case was filed during their time. From June 1980 to October 1980, about 2698 searches were made and seizures of assets worth of Rs. 15.38 crores were made. In 1055 cases, Rs. 9.89 crores worth of assets were forfeited. I will not go into the ambitious Sixth Plan. I will only mention that the obnoxious concept's of Rolling Plan and Plan Holiday have been abandoned for which the present Government should be congratulated.

In the field of foreign affairs, last year's President's Address mentions as follows:

"...dynamic positive unifying policy...." As soon as this Government came into power under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi, almost from the very day she assumed office, a President of one country or a Prime Minister of another country has been visiting the country. Almost every day some Foreign Minister of some other country visits our country. So, a number of foreign dignitaries have been coming realising the importance of India under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi. Then there was a Non-Aligned Conference held recently in Delhi. There were prophets of doom who thought that the Conference would fail, but it did not fail. On the other hand, it succeeded very much. It reiterated our stand and some people are saying now that the Draft-Agreement of the Conference was to be

changed. The BJP people were saying that the Draft Agreement was changed. I suppose a Draft is meant to be changed. That is the difference between the Draft and the Document. A Draft is a Draft. It is not an 'aadesha' from Nagpur which can never be changed! Therefore, the Draft was changed. It is a political reality that you have to adjust with other powers. What is the test of judging the success of the conference and our policy. To me, non-alignment does not mean a balancing action, an exercise in balancing, it does not mean a theory of equi-distance. It only means this, that we have to see whether it provides us an instrument of protection and promotion of our national interest. And applying that test, I would submit that the conference was a success. Almost all the countries acknowledged the significant role played by India in the non-alignment conference. In the field of foreign affairs also, this one year's performance has been commendable.

Now, I would come to what the opposition has been doing. I do not wish to be personal about anybody. I would not mention any name, but I find that instead of doing something constructive they are resorting to the usual thing, agitation here and agitation there. If any agitation is not available, then the last resort to them is to spread rumours, gossips and whispers, based on hearsays, second hand, third hand, fourth hand and so on for which there is no evidence at all. They have been doing that and have started it again. I am reminded of a song in London which used to be sung before the First World War. Modifying it a little—it relates to third hand fourth hand and fifth hand hearsay—the couplet runs like this:

"Actual evidence I have none,
But my aunt's maid-servant's
 sister's son.

Heard a policeman on his beat,
Say to a housemaid in Parliament
 Street,

That he had a brother who had
 a friend.

Who knew when the emergency
 will be proclaimed"

The largest rumour is that the emergency is coming. All rumours, gossips—that is how they proceed. This is their staple diet—these rumours, gossips and hearsays, and I do not want to deny that to them.

Now, I would like to analyse the opposition parties. There is now a seven-party alliance.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay—North East): No, It is six.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: It does not matter. First is the Janta Party. Most of them are people who have been searching for an identity and organisation for the last thirty years. First, they were the Congress Socialist Party, then Socialist Party, then Parja Socialist Party, then Samyukt Socialist Party, then Jaiprakash Janta Party. It has been CSP, SP, PSP, SSP and JJP. The only thing they have not yet become is RSVP. Then let us see the Lok Dal. First, it was Bhartiya Kranti Dal. Then, they realised that without Lok, there cannot be any Kranti. From Bhartiya Kranti Dal, it came Bhartiya Lok Dal. Then, they decided to drop 'Bhartiya' and became Lok Dal. With the resignations in U.P. and other places, a time will come when the journey will be BKD, BLD, LD and then only D will remain and then nothing else!

About the Communist party I will not say anything. They have got a lot of trouble among themselves; they are like Hamlet, the question before them is whether to merge or not to merge, whether to merge in this party or that, whether to be pro this country and that country, what line to take. This is true in respect of both of them. Let them continue with their problems. I have

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nothing to say. I have only one complaint to make. They want to espouse every cause. I want to tell them to leave good causes to others. The trouble is that the Communists spoil a good cause by making it their own! Let them have agitations; I have no objection, but they should leave aside good causes.

This is the state of affairs of these seven-party front. I would describe it like this. This is a seven-piece political orchestra conducted by Mr. Frustration and Mr. Frustration is such a bad conductor that the music he produces has neither melody nor harmony! Therefore, the Indian people have rejected them. They do not find any alternative in any party. I do not want to be partisan. I regard this occasion as something different. I regard it a different type of occasion. Under parliamentary democracy, Parliament is supposed to perform a number of functions. It is supposed to legislate; it is supposed to control the executive, it is supposed to control the public purse and it is supposed to ventilate grievances. But there is one more important function—to provide what Mr. Winston Churchill called a grand forum of the nation. This House must become a grand forum of the nation where national issues will be analysed, explained, discussed and debated so that some consensus can be arrived at and the country can go ahead. It is in that context—apart from the things which are mentioned in the President's Address and on all of which I cannot elaborate in the short time at my disposal—that I would like to raise one basic issue. I want to raise an issue in this House about the system that we have in India. I am not talking about the Presidential system because article 1 of my party's constitution says that the object of the Indian National Congress is the establishment of a socialist State based on parliamentary Government so that the question of parliamentary or other governments I

shall raise in my party and not here. But I do not want to raise a question here about the working of Parliament.

In 1950 we adopted the Constitution. We adopted the Westminster Model. In the last 30 years what has happened is that we have not changed it, but the Westminster Model itself has been changed to a significant extent that it is almost out of recognition. Since I have made some study of it recently, I would like to mention four or five points about it. What was that Westminster Model? Dr. Ambedkar and others pleaded that this country should adopt that Model. That Model has been completely changed. Shall we go on adopting the same Model? What were its characteristics? The first characteristic of that Model was that England had no written Constitution. Now in the last 30 years after the Treaty of Rome and several other documents, it can hardly be said that England has no written Constitution and an unwritten Constitution is the basis of parliamentary government or Westminster Model there. You may be knowing that Lord Hailsham and Lord Scarman had pleaded that there should be a Bill of Rights and judicial review. A Committee of the House of Lords recommended it and that report was almost passed. It was said that Parliament in England was supreme. In the last 30 years, there has been such a remarkable change that it is no longer true. For example, the Common Market Referendum and the devolution of more powers to Scotland and Wales suggest that the British Parliament is no longer supreme. Then again a very significant development is in the field of third principle of Westminster Model, namely, collective responsibility. According to the Westminster Model, it was said that the Cabinet provides a link between the executive and the legislature; and as Bagehot said, "It is the hyphen that joins and the buckle that fastens." That is the link of the Cabinet, but that Cabinet now has destroyed to a large extent the

principle of collective responsibility. During the Common Market discussion as many as 7 Ministers openly campaigned against their own government's policy; maybe for a short time. I do not know whether Janata Party was in power there. But as many as 7 Ministers campaigned publically against their own government's policy and the principle of collective responsibility was discarded.

The diary of Richard Crossinam shows that he leaked out many cabinet secrets and he justified it on the ground that collective responsibility of Cabinet is no longer the principle of the Westminster Model. Then again it was said that the Westminster Model worked when there were only two parties.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Is this a Motion of Thanks on the U.K's Queen?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: It is a motion for the education of Prof. Madhu Dandavate. The two-party system there no longer works. In the last 30 years, there has been a change. Earlier, people voted either for one or the other party. 98 per cent of the Members belonged to one or the other party. Today that situation is no longer there. The Scottish Nationalist Party and the Ulster Party and a number of small parties are there. The important thing is that the principle of collective responsibility has been destroyed. The government goes on consulting and agreeing with minor parties so that they remain in power. Then again the role of courts has changed. They have become openly political and started criticising the administration, passing strictures on Ministers and even the Labour Party's internal affairs were sought to be regulated by courts. That is the development. But the most important development is the role of the Prime Minister. I made a little study of this. Frequently words like authoritarian and 'caucus' are used. I thought they were all original. But

I find that all the British Prime Ministers have been accused of authoritarianism and having a caucus. With your permission, I will quote one or two instances. For example, even a weak Prime Minister like Chamberlain, called an important Minister Hoare Dillisha to 10, Downing Street and said: "I won't disclose the reason. I want your resignation in five minutes". And he resigned. When McMillan was Prime Minister, he called one night seven Ministers and asked all of them to resign. It was called 'The Night of Long Knives'. And then we are told about the power of the Prime Minister. Recently in his autobiography, George Brown, a very important Minister of Wilson's Cabinet has mentioned that the American Government agreed to give economic aid on the condition that certain economic policies should be followed by England. One of the conditions was that the British banks should be closed for three days. The Prime Minister straightaway went to Buckingham Palace and got the order signed. No Cabinet meeting was called and when George Brown, Minister for Economic Affairs, rang him up from the House of Commons and said, "I am the Minister for Economic Affairs I do not know that the Banks are going to be close for three days. What are you doing? You are not consulting the Cabinet," the reply of Wilson was; "It is not necessary for me to call a Cabinet meeting." Then some Ministers gathered around George Brown.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can have your own say when you speak.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: George Brown said that they were of the view that Wilson should consult them. Then Wilson told him "You are conspiring against me."

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: What I am saying is, an important decision was taken without a Cabinet meeting. The most astounding thing is—now

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it is public—that Mr. Atlee when he was the Prime Minister decided to manufacture the atom bomb, and not only was the Cabinet unaware of it, but even the Defence Minister had no idea! That is the position of the Prime Minister. The power, the patronage and the prestige of the office is such that there is an awe about it. There is nothing authoritarian about it. I know a number of people here—Janata Party Ministers—who privately said one thing and said another thing in the Cabinet meetings. They have themselves stated it. Therefore, the question now is whether we should continue the Westminster model which has completely changed now. That is the basic issue. I would like the House to consider this so that we may change it if necessary. What is the experience? The experience is when Parliament sits—and our Parliament sits for the longest period; for 26 weeks in a year, there are only three months when Parliament does not sit, January, June and October—the machinery of Government almost comes to a standstill; if not frozen, it gets shattered. Every-body looks at Parliament. This is the experience of everyone. And therefore, should we . . . (Interruptions) I am not saying 'abolish it'. Should we not improve it? Is it really necessary? Can't we adopt a suitable amendment so that the procedure is changed consistent with the role of this House? For example, why should we have three readings in this House, three in the other House and then the President's assent? Why should these seven steps be there? Can we not refer it after one reading to some committee or the other where it can be thrashed out? Can we not make some concrete improvements so that the system does not fail but improves? Why should there be these seven steps? I understand that in the Hindu law seven steps are necessary for a marriage to be completed. But for a Bill to become an act why should there be

a legislative *saptapadi*? It can be modified. We can go into committees. It has been done in Australia and other countries. We can suitably adopt it. But my apprehension is that under this system the whole machine slows down if not breaks. This is the time when we must make some improvement. I am not talking on a party basis. Therefore, my last appeal to all sections of the House would be to convert this into a ground forum of the Nation so that national issues can be discussed and debated here. Some consensus can be evolved; some solution can be found. Why should there always be confrontation? Let us confront with poverty, with squalor and disease? Why should we confront with each other? That is my appeal.

I am not a very eloquent speaker. I do not know how to put things across. But I want to narrate a beautiful story which was narrated by Vinobaji. I will narrate it and my purpose is done.

A professor of Bombay took a number of college boys for a picnic trip to a remote village. The boys played there, ate their lunch, swam in the river, amused themselves. In the afternoon, the professor said: You are all BAs, MAs and post graduate. You claim to be very intelligent. Let me test your intelligence. Saying this, he unfolded a map of India. He held the map before the students and then he tore it into pieces. Then he told those boys: I will give each of you one minute. You pick up the pieces and join the map. They laughed and said that it was very easy. The first boy came along. He tried but could not do it. Then the second, third, fourth came. They tried but could not do it. Then came a graduate boy. He said: They are all under-graduate. I am graduate. I will do it. He tried but could not do it. Then came a post-graduate boy. He said: They are all under-graduates and graduates. I am a post graduate. I will do it. He also tried but could

not do it. Then came the last boy. He said: I can do it because I am a specialist in geography. He also tried but could not do it. When all this was going on, a young lad of 10 or 12, a kisan's son, illiterate, covered with dust, ill-dressed, hesitatingly came forward and said: Shall I try. The boys from Bombay laughed at him. They said when they could not do it, how an illiterate boy could do it. The professor said: Let him try. What is the harm? The boy walked with hesitant steps, picked up the pieces, and in less than half-a-minute joined the map. The professor and the boys were surprised. The professor said: These college boys from Bombay could not do it. Son, how could you do it? The boy said: Sir, when you held the map in front of the boys I looked behind the map. Behind the map was the picture of a man. I joined the man and the map joined automatically.

My appeal therefore, is: let us come together; let all parties of India come together so that we can join each other and make this country, this ancient land of ours once, again a great and mighty Nation.'

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर मेरे मित्र श्री गाडगिल द्वारा पेश धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात का गर्व है कि मैं उस पार्टी का सदस्य हूँ, जिस पार्टी ने इस देश को आजादी दिलाने के बाद उसके प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री, पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में इस देश के निर्माण का काम अपने हाथ में लिया। भले ही कुछ हमारे विरोधी मित्र, जिनको एन्टी-नेहरू-फोबिया है, वे नेहरू के बारे में कुछ भी कहें, पर यह बात पूर्णतया सत्य है कि एक गरीब, पिछड़े और नंगे हिन्दुस्तान को, आधुनिक भारत को मजबूत

भारत का स्वरूप देने का सबसे बड़ा हाथ है। वे एक स्वप्नद्रष्टा थे और उनकी नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के कारण हमारा यह देश दुनिया में विकासशील देशों की प्रथम पंक्ति में उन्हीं के जमाने में आकर खड़ा हुआ था। हमारे देश ने जो तरक्की की है, वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है। यह दूसरी बात है कि हमारे देश में एक मनोवृत्ति पैदा हो गई है और यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हर अच्छाई को कम करने की एक आदत सी पड़ गई है। हम आँखें बन्द करके सारी चीजों को देखते हैं। कलंड ग्लासेस से सब चीजों को देखने की हमारी मनोवृत्ति बन गई है। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने जब से नेतृत्व संभाला, हमारा यह देश विकासशील देशों की गिनती से निकल कर विकसित देश बन गया। अब यह डेवेलपिंग कंट्री नहीं है, बल्कि एक डेवेलप्ड कंट्री है। बंगलादेश की लड़ाई और "स्पेस" तथा अणुबम का विस्फोट हमेशा याद रहेंगे—इस देश की आने वाली जनता को।

दुर्भाग्य की बात थी, सन् 1977 में जनता पार्टी की सत्ता आई। यह सही है कि क्योंकि आपके हथकंडे ऐसे थे कि एक राष्ट्रीय काम का आपने अनुचित लाभ उठाकर लोगों में गलतफहमी पैदा करके कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर नहीं, नीतियों के आधार पर नहीं, परिवार नियोजन जैसे शुभ राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम का आपने दुरुपयोग किया, विसर्पित-कैम्पेन के जरिए—उसके कारण आप सत्ता में आ गये। सत्ता में आने के बाद आपने जो कुछ किया, वह सब लोग जानते हैं। आपने इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को तहस-नहस कर दिया कानून व्यवस्था नाम को भी नहीं रही, हरिजनों और आदिवासीयों पर अत्याचार बढ़ने लग गए... (व्यवधान)... दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे मित्र, श्री गाडगिल, कह रहे थे कि यह आपोजीशन पार्टी जो है, वह

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

फ्रस्ट्रेटिड लोगों की पार्टी है और फ्रस्ट्रेशन आपका यहां भी नजर आ रहा है। आप असलियत को सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं... (व्यवधान)... मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं, आपको बताने के लिए कि आपने इस देश में क्या किया। मेरे पास समय नहीं है, लेकिन इतना मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके जमाने में शुगर प्रोडक्शन 30 प्रतिशत कम हो गया, आपके जमाने में सीमेंट का प्रोडक्शन 7 प्रतिशत कम हो गया। आप के जमाने में...

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आप ये आंकड़े कहां से लाए हैं ?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : तथ्यों के आंकड़े हैं—स्वामी जी। आपकी समझ में नहीं आता है, यह दूसरी बात है। आपके जमाने में इस देश में विदेशी मुद्रा का 2250 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हो गया, आपके जमाने में देश के अन्दर देश की हालत बिगड़ी, इन्फ्लेशन की दर बढ़ी—होलसेल प्राइस इण्डेक्स जनवरी, 1980 के अन्दर लगभग 22 प्वाइन्ट था—क्या यह तथ्य नहीं है ? मैं इन फिगर्स में जाना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन जाना पड़ा।

मैं कह रहा था कि जनता पार्टी सत्ता में आई। कि सिद्धान्तविहीन राजनीति कभी भी देश को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकती और फिर सिद्धान्तविहीनों के साथ सत्ता-लोलुप लोग हों, ऐसे लोग तो देश के शासन को चला ही नहीं सकते—परिणाम स्पष्ट हुआ—जो पार्टी 5 वर्षों के लिए सत्ता में आई थी, वह बहुत जल्दी ही, तीन साल के पहले ही, सत्ता से हट गई और इस देश की जनता ने फिर बुद्धिमत्ता का परिचय दिया। उन्होंने ने महसूस किया

कि श्रीमती गांधी के बिना यह देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता, इसलिए बहुत बड़े बहुमत के साथ, आप सब लोगों को हरा कर, सभी दलों को हराकर—हमारी पार्टी सत्ता में आई और सत्ता में आने के बाद श्रीमती गांधी और उनकी सरकार ने इस देश के निर्माण का काम अपने हाथ में लिया। शुरू में जो हालात हम को मिले, जो मुश्किलत हमारे सामने थीं, उनमें एक मुश्किल यह थी कि देश में भयंकर सूखा था। दूसरी मुश्किल यह थी कि दुनिया के अन्दर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में इन्फ्लेशन जोरों से बढ़ रहा था, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में तेल की कीमतें लगातार बढ़ाई जा रही थीं, पिछले साल में दो बार तेल की कीमतें बढ़ीं और इनके साथ-साथ हमें एक दूटता हुआ भारत मिला था। ऐसी हालत में देश के निर्माण की गाड़ी को रेल्वे पर लाने में थोड़ा समय लगना स्वाभाविक था। परन्तु हमारे देश के विरोधी दलों के लोगों ने कहना शुरू कर दिया —

Is it the Government that works?

एक तरह का विस्फारिग-कैम्पेन शुरू किया गया, कहा जाने लगा कि मंडिम गांधी कि वह रफतार नहीं है, वह गतिशीलता नहीं है जो पहले थी, सरकार में कुछ हो नहीं रहा है...

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : यह बात आपके मन में है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : आप जरा मेरी बात को ध्यान से सुनिये। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि यह प्रेजिडेंट एंड्रेस भी आप की आंखों को नहीं खोल सका। पिछले 13 महीनों के शासन में मंडिम गांधी के शासन ने इस देश के हालात को बदलने के लिये बहुत कुछ किया है और आज हमारे देश की प्रगति की गाड़ी फिरसे रेल्वे पर आ गई है। इस देश में आवश्यक वस्तुओं का उत्पादन बढ़ा है, इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है। अभी मेरे मित्र

गाडगिल साहब आंकड़ों से यह बात बतला रहे थे, मैं उन आंकड़ों को रिपीट नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि आज हमारे देश की जो मूलभूत आवश्यकता है, देश के औद्योगिकीकरण के लिये जो जरूरी चीजें हैं उनकी हालत में बहुत सुधार हुआ है। आज देश में कोयले की कमी नहीं है, कोयले का उत्पादन पिछली सरकार के लक्ष्यों से बहुत बढ़ गया है ... (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : गाड़ियां बन्द हो गई हैं।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : यह कोई खास बात नहीं है, लेकिन कोयले के अभाव में कोई पावर-हाउस बन्द नहीं हुआ है, बिजली का उत्पादन बराबर चालू है। कोयले के अभाव में स्टील के कारखाने बन्द नहीं हुए हैं। आप के जमाने के मुकाबले आज हालात बहुत बेहतर हैं। कोयले के अभाव में सीमेन्ट के कारखाने बन्द नहीं हो रहे हैं और हमारे जो मूलभूत उद्योग हैं—कोयला, सीमेन्ट और बिजली—इन का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है। किसी भी देश की प्रगति के लिये ये मूलभूत आवश्यकताएँ हैं। रेलगाड़ियां यहां और वहां बन्द हो सकती हैं, उनके लिये इतनी प्रायोरिटी नहीं है। उनका नाम लेकर आप हमारी उपलब्धियों को कम नहीं कर सकते हैं—शास्त्री जी, यह बात मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सुनाइये क्या कह रहे हैं ?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमारे देश के अन्दर पिछले साल जो आर्थिक क्षेत्र में तरक्की हुई है, वह अपने आप में एक रिकार्ड है। इतने बुरे हालात जो हम को बिरासत में मिले थे, उनके होते हुए हम इस तरक्की पर संतोष कर सकते हैं लेकिन यह सही है कि जैसा कि प्रेजीडेंट एड्रेस

में भी कहा गया है, यह एक सुधार-मात्र है और हममें काम्प्लेसेन्सी नहीं आनी चाहिए। प्रेजीडेंट एड्रेस में इस बात को बहुत मोडेस्ट तरीके से कहा गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो दूषित प्रचार किया जा रहा था कि यह सरकार काम नहीं करती है,

It is the Government that works?

इस बात का भंडाफोड़ हो गया है और कानून व व्यवस्था की स्थिति में निश्चित तौर पर सुधार हुआ है। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, you hear him. You repudiate when you speak. You can oppose when you speak.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : आंकड़ें इस बात को कहते हैं। अर्थ-व्यवस्था के सुधार के साथ-साथ जो हरिजन, आदिवासी और अल्पसंख्यक हैं, उन की सुरक्षा के लिए भी कदम उठाए गये हैं। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के जरिये लाभ पहुंचाने की बहुत ज़ोरों से चेष्टा की जा रही है। आज इस देश में माइनोरिटी के लोग सुरक्षा की भावना महसूस करते हैं और देश के अन्दर ऐसा लगने लगा है कि कोई राज तो आया है वरना पिछले तीन सालों में यहां पर राज नाम की कोई चीज़ नहीं रह गई थी, यहां पर जंगल का राज था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ है, इसका हम सब को अनुमोदन करना है। इसके साथ ही मैं यहां एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ और वह बात यह है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर विरोधी दलों के लोगों को थोड़ी बहुत समझदारी से काम करना चाहिए, इनको कुछ अवसर आनी चाहिए। अभी अभी मेरे एक मित्र किसानों के बारे में कह रहे थे। जब से किसान रैली हुई, मुझ ऐसा लगता है कि

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

हमारे विरोधी दल के सदस्य कुछ बोखला सा गये हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... हर रोज ये इस के बारे में कह रहे हैं किती न किसी बहाने से। आज सबेरे प्रमिला जी कह रही थी और उस दिन 17 तारीख को लोकदल के पासवान साहब कह रहे थे। हर रोज इन को कोई न कोई बहाना लेकर किसान रैली के बारे में कहने की जरूरत पड़ जाती है। असल में सही बात तो यह है कि इस किसान रैली ने, जो इन विरोधी दलों की एक मिथ थी, लोगों में इस शासन के खिलाफ प्रचार करने की जो इनकी चेष्टा थी, उसको तेजी से भंडाफोड़ कर दिया है। श्री शरद जोशी ने आन्दोलन किया कुछ कारणों से, तो कुछ लोग उसके साथ लग गये और इन्होंने सोचा कि अंधे के हाथ बटेर खूब लगी। सब विरोधी दल उस आन्दोलन में कूद पड़े और बड़ी तेजी से किसानों को आन्दोलन के लिये भड़काने लगे और इन्होंने समझा कि कांग्रेस (आई) की किसान बेस ही खत्म हो रही है। बड़े प्रफुल्लित होकर इन्होंने यहां, वहां आन्दोलन करवाना शुरू किया जैसी इन की आदत रही है क्योंकि इसके पास कोई कांस्ट्रक्टिव प्रोग्राम तो है नहीं, कोई कांस्ट्रक्टिव कार्यक्रम है नहीं। इसलिए इन्होंने यह सोचा कि यह मौका था सरकार के खिलाफ विरोध का वातावरण बनाने का और इन्होंने तरह तरह के प्रचार और आन्दोलनों में हिस्सा लेना शुरू किया लेकिन यह जो किसान रैली हुई है, यह असल में इस बात का सबूत है कि किसान इन्दिरा जी के साथ है, "किसान के हाथ इन्दिरा गांधी के साथ" यह इस बात का सबूत है कि यह सरकार काम करती है। विरोधी दल के लोग भी भले ही कितना ही इस देश की जनता को बर्गलाए लेकिन किसान जानता है इस देश का मजदूर जनता है कि अगर देश का कोई भला कर सकता है तो वह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ही कर सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. members present in the House, whose amendments to the Motion of Thanks have been circulated, may if they desire to move their amendments, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :—

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बागपत कांड के संबंध में सरकार के उदासीन रुख का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (1)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भागलपुर में विचाराधीन कैदियों को अन्धा बनाये जाने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (2)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में समस्तीपुर जेल के गोली काण्ड की, जिसमें कई दर्जन युवक मारे गये, निन्दा नहीं की गई है।" (3)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में कानून और व्यवस्था की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (4)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पुलिस की बढ़ती हुई ज्यादतियों, बेरोजगारी और देश में व्याप्त गरीबी का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (5)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकार की नीति के कारण देश में आर्थिक असमानता के बढ़ने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (6)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में प्रधान मंत्री के बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय वाराणसी में आगमन के समय उसके परिसर में हुई घटनाओं का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (7)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों को होस्टल से निकाले जाने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (8)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में संविधान के निदेशक सिद्धान्तों के विपरीत कुछ हाथों में सम्पत्ति के केन्द्रीयकरण में सहायता देने वाली सरकार की नीति का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (9)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विपक्षी दलों के विरुद्ध बड़े पैमाने पर प्रचार करने के लिए रेडियो का दुरुपयोग किये जाने तथा विपक्षी दलों को अपने विचारों का प्रचार करने की अनुमति न दिये जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (10)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कृषि उत्पादों और उद्योगों द्वारा निर्मित आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में संतुलन बनाये रखने में सरकार की असफलता का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (11)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में एशियाई खेलों पर होने वाली 100 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च को रोकने के लिए सरकार को दिए गए निदेशों का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (12)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में 14 अगस्त, 1980 को मुरादाबाद में हुए बर्बर काण्ड का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है, जिसमें पुलिस और प्रान्तीय सशस्त्र पुलिस द्वारा हजारों लोग मारे गये।” (13)

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बेकसूर उच्चाधिकारियों, पुलिस अधिकारियों और रा के कर्मचारियों को बर्बास्त किये जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (14)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में गुजरात में चल रहे आरक्षण विरोधी आन्दोलन में हरिजन समुदाय के दर्जनों व्यक्तियों के मारे जाने तथा बिहार में सिंहभूम जिले में पीपरा, करशन, पारसबीधा, कफालता में हरिजनों और गुप्ता में आदिवासियों की हत्याओं की निन्दा नहीं की गई है।” (63)

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address as to the ways and means to give jobs to the unemployed youngmen and women.” (15)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for introduction of payment of allowance to registered unemployed as is in vogue in West Bengal and Kerala.” (16)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the

need for abolition of contract system in such jobs as are of perennial nature in the various public sector undertakings.” (17)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address, there is no mention about maintaining the real federal character of the country in the changed political situation.” (18)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address, there is no mention about the danger to the Indian economy due to increasing concessions to foreign monopolists.” (19)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about any radical land reform measures.” (20)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the inclusion of the right to work as a fundamental right in the Constitution.” (21)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any proposal as to how regional imbalances could be removed.” (22)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no assurance in the Address that within the span of five years the Government shall provide drinking water to all the rural and urban people of India where drinking water is not available.” (23)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address for the well-being of millions of our children who have been deprived of even basic nutritious food." (24)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about amending the Industrial Disputes Act as to strengthen the industrial relations." (25)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding the introduction of workers participation in the management." (26)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the functioning of the Indian Labour Conference." (27)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is not even a hint in the Address that there will be any radical structural reform or socio-economic changes without which the problems causing havoc on the life of the toiling masses can never be solved." (28)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address is not only uninspiring and colourless but is one that holds out the bleak prospect of the continuation of the discredited policies in the interests of the monopolists and other exploiters." (29)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no convincing indications in the Address of any change in the economic policy to bring down prices or even to arrest the growth of unemployment." (30)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address completely ignores the monopolists and similar other exploiters, not to speak of taking any effective measures to curb them or to prevent the concentration of economic power." (31)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take any serious note of the fall in prices of agricultural commodities nor does it propose any concrete measure to ensure remunerative prices to farmers." (32)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not propose any effective measures for the distribution of essential commodities at fair prices to the poor people." (33)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the plight of the millions of Indian women due to their unequal special and economic status, ever-increasing burden of dowry, almost total lack of employment opportunities, utter lack of education and the existence of terrible rate of illiteracy and steps to improve their lot, despite the fact that the International Women's Decade is still continuing." (34)

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That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not promise inclusion of Nepali and Manipuri languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution." (35)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the stability, the nation today needs, can never be brought about without improving the living conditions of the masses and ensuring them a better life and social justice." (36)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address is totally silent on the need for radical electoral reforms, notably the replacement of the present electoral system by a system of proportional representation." (37)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show any concern over the unprecedented play of money power in elections and otherwise also in the political life of the country." (38)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that while touching on the Centre-State relations the Address makes no promise whatsoever to grant greater autonomy to the States or to increase their economic powers or provide them with greater resources or their developmental and other nation-building activities." (39)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate that the police and the civil armed forces will be reorganised to give adequate representations to the members of the Muslim minority community." (40)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that while assuring the Freedom of the Press, the Address does not see the need for ending the control of the Big money over the press, nor does it give any assurance that there would not be any covert attempt to influence the press and to make it fall in line with the Government." (41)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of introducing a comprehensive legislation protecting the rights of agricultural workers." (42)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any concrete proposal to remove the acute shortage of power." (43)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any essential step to check activities of communal forces in the country." (44)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of any concrete step in the Address to meet the alarming law and order situation in

various parts of the country and connected problems of the people." (45)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to take over the big monopoly houses for strengthening the national economy." (46)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address for implementing the Rath Committee Report of working class cost of living indices." (67)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address for decasualisation of casual labourers in the major ports and railways." (68)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to stop mechanisation in labour-intensive industries such as matches, coir, leaf and tobacco." (69)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to give immediate clearance to various hydro-electric power projects in view of the present acute power crisis." (70)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to evolve an efficient machinery for implementing various laws." (71)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address for bringing an integrated social Insurance Scheme for the workers all over the country." (72)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address for evolving a regional minimum wage in industries like cashew, handloom and bidi." (73)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the National Security Act will not be used against the working class to suppress their struggle." (74)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about streamlining the public sector industries and improving their performance." (75)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about establishing price-parity between agricultural and industrial goods." (76)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to assure that lock-outs, closure and lay-off would be banned and workers' rights would be protected against all incursion." (77)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to assure implementation of

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the recommendations of the Gujaral Committee for Urdu and the need to recognise Urdu as an additional official language in several States." (78)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention any steps to protect the handloom weavers from acute unemployment." (79)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the demand for the nationalisation of sugar, textile and drug industries in the interest of common man." (80)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address overlooks the fact that there is stagnation and even decline in many branches of the economy." (81)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that although the national income is increasing in interms the current prices but in real terms or in interms constant prices, both national income and the per capita income are showing a decline." (82)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that funds allocated for agriculture and irrigation in the rural areas go to the benefit of mainly the rich while the poor sections are, infact denied these benefits." (83)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not see the fact that the radical change in the credit policy of the public sector banks with a view to helping those in the rural areas who need the financial assistance most." (84)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not record its appreciation of the radical land reforms carried out and still being continued by the Kerala and West Bengal Governments led by the Left and Democratic forces." (85)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not warn the Government against the dangerous theory of seeking economic and industrial development by appeasing the monopolists and other vested interests." (86)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of persuing the lincensing policy in order mainly to serve the interest of the monopolists." (87)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not propose an end to the policy which legalises unauthorised expansion by the industrialists in violation of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act." (88)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note that the FERA measures are not faithfully

enforced and that they are being allowed to be defied by the multinationals." (89)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not warn against the reckless signing of the technical "collaboration" agreement with the West, nearly 500 such agreements having been signed or sanctioned during the last one year." (90)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show any awareness of the fact that in the name of "technical know-how" the multinationals are trying to further penetrate into the Indian economy, stalling the self-reliance." (91)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the protectionist policy of the Western countries, particularly the European Economic Community, nor does it propose any effective measures to meet the situation." (92)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not propose any curb on the drain of our national resources as a result of the return of profits, interests, royalty dividends etc., by the multinationals from this country." (93)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that, while our trade deficit is mounting, the

Address does not propose any measure to meet the situation so that our foreign exchange are not dissipated." (94)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not see the need for drastic curbs in profits by the monopolists including foreign monopolists in our country but on the contrary prefers to leave the field free for their profit-hunt." (95)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about reducing the voting age from 21 to 18 as voiced by the millions of youths in the country." (96)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain,—

(a) Any coherent, integrated and all comprehensive action programme to reverse the process of drift in the national economy away from the nationally accepted goals, namely economic independence and self-reliance;

(b) adequately firm commitment to consistently fight against machinations of the World Camp of Imperialism colonialism and neo-colonialism which aims at perpetuating its political and economic strangle-hold over our country and creating new areas of tensions in this region to meet the requirements of their global strategy." (47).

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (झांझा) :
 मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :—

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा
 जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
 पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए केन्द्रीय
 और राज्य सेवाओं में
 60 प्रतिशत पदों के आरक्षण
 का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
 (48)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा
 जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
 शिक्षा और उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में
 पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए वित्तीय
 सहायता और विशेष अवसर
 प्रदान करने का कोई उल्लेख
 नहीं है।” (49)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा
 जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
 पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग की
 सिफारिशों के अनुसरण
 में पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए
 केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में पदों के
 आरक्षण का कोई उल्लेख
 नहीं है।” (50)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा
 जाये अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
 पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आर-
 क्षित पदों में से अत्यधिक
 पिछड़े लोगों के लिए उनकी
 जनसंख्या के अनुपात में
 पदों के आरक्षण का
 कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
 (51)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये
 अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
 कुम्हारों, गड़रियों, नाविकों,
 नाइयों, धोबियों, बड़इयों,
 लोहारों जैसे अल्प कार्य
 आजीविकाओं में लगे हुए
 लोगों के वर्गों का सामा-
 जिक, शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक
 और राजनैतिक उधार
 करने के लिए आवश्यक
 प्रबन्धों और आरक्षण का
 कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
 (52)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
 अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
 मछुओं, नाविकों, गंगपुत्रों, भित्तियों,
 कबाड़ों कोलियों, कौड़ माझियों,
 राम कवारों, गौधियों, बरमनों,
 केवाटों, निशादों कश्यपों आदि को
 ऐसी सुविधा जो अनुसूचित
 जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों
 को उपलब्ध हैं, प्रदान करने तथा
 सरकारी सेवाओं, राज्य विधान
 मंडलों, संसद और स्थानीय संस्थाओं
 में प्रतिनिधित्व देने का कोई
 उल्लेख नहीं है।” (53)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये
 अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
 धीवरों, मल्हामों, केवटों कुम्हारों,
 मछुओं के लिए मत्स्य क्षेत्र संबंधी
 सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का कोई
 उल्लेख नहीं है जिससे वे अपना
 उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें तथा कृषि और
 उद्योगों की तरफ़ युक्तियुक्त कीमतों
 पर अपने उत्पादन बेच सकें।” (54)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सहेलखण्ड कमिश्नरी बरेली में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उर्वरक कारखाना, मेडिकल कालिज, इंजीनियरी कालिज स्थापित करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (55)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में धीवरों, सल्लाहों, केबटों, कहारों, तशादों, आदि को ‘सिधाड़ा,’ कमल ककड़ी आदि तथा तरबूज, खरबूजा आदि का उत्पादन करने वाले कचार क्षेत्रों में मछली पकड़ने के स्थायी अधिकार प्रदान करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (56)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में समुद्रतटीय क्षेत्रों में विशेष सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है जिससे वे बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों और यंत्रीकृत नावों का मुकाबला कर सकें।” (57)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की समूचे देश में एकसमान सूची तैयार करने और राज्यवार विषमता को समाप्त करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (58)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में दलेरा जाति को अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में सम्मिलित करने, उन्हें अनुसूचित जनजाति की सुविधाएं देने और उन्हें अपराधिक जनजातियों के रूप में न मानने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (59)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अनुसूचित जनजातियों/अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षण की नीति के विरुद्ध चलाये गये आंदोलन को राष्ट्रविरोधी न मानने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (60)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों को तीन वर्ष में भरे जाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (61)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए किये जा रहे आरक्षण और दी जा रही अन्य सुविधाओं के विरुद्ध लेख याचिकाओं पर रोक लगाने के लिए सांविधानिक संशोधन लाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (62)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention specific steps for fully enforcing provisions of laws relating to abolition of Bonded Labour money lending and debt-cancellation, land ceiling and tenancy etc. within a fixed time-limit." (64)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any assurance for full democratic rights to the people, particularly to the workers, peasants, students and youth and employees in their legitimate struggles against high prices, for remunerative prices to peasants, for full employment, for radical agrarian reforms and for other demands." (65)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not specify concrete steps for ensuring remunerative prices for agricultural produce parity in the prices of agricultural produce and industrial goods, fixing the maximum limit of 15 per cent between the prices paid to the primary producers and those charged from the actual consumers ensuring distribution of all essential commodities through a net work of public distribution system." (66)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the recommendations of the Gujral Committee for Urdu and the need to give Urdu its due and just

status including the status of an additional official language in several States." (115)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate any proposal and time-bound programme to enable the Muslim minority to secure economic and educational justice and fair participation in Government and other services." (116)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the address of the interim report received by the Government from the High-Powered Panel for Muslims, Minorities and Backward Classes set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Gopal Singh, and the steps taken to implement the recommendations." (117)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to assure that the Minorities Commission will be expeditiously armed with adequate statutory powers." (118)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to condemn the increasing number of the incidents of police atrocities on the undertrials and other weaker sections." (119)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about eradication of unemployment in the country and for giving unemployment allowance to the educated unemployed." (120)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding growing unrest among students, and in university campuses, and steps contemplated to restore and maintain atmosphere conducive to proper attainment of education." (121)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take cognisance of industrial unrest, as also unrest among Governmental and public sector employees, and the need for concrete steps to create a better industrial and working climate." (122)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the miserable plight of those living in slums particularly in metropolitan cities and the need to provide them with facilities for a decent life." (424)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to recognise adequately the need for development of tourism." (425)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address is silent on the need to replace the present electoral system by a system of proportional representation." (426)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not assure that the Central Government would recognise the Moplah Rebellion of 1921 as freedom struggle." (427)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not assure early commencement of the work of Calicut (Karippur) airport." (428)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no specific mention in the Address of the intense communal violence against the Muslim Minority in several parts of the country like Moradabad, Aligarh, Allahabad, Delhi and others and the Address fails to indicate what steps the Government propose to take to maintain law and order, compensate and rehabilitate the unfortunate victims of violence, punish the police officials and other authorities responsible for biased attitude and dereliction of duty and promote communal amity and harmony." (559)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the unjustified and high-handed closure of the Aligarh Muslim University since January 31, 1981, the repressive policy against students carrying on peaceful agitation and the large-scale arrests of the students and fails to assure immediate re-opening of the University to save the academic year of the students." (560)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address is silent about the failure of the Government hitherto to substitute, the present enquiry into Moradabad communal violence which is being conducted by a District Judge by a judicial enquiry by a sitting High Court Judge, as promised by the Government." (561)

[G. M. Banatwalla]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to assure that in deference to public demand and gravity of the matter, a thorough C.B.I. enquiry will be instituted into the infamous 'spiritscandal' of Kerala and Tamil Nadu." (562)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to assure that the Government would order closure of Israel Consulate in Bombay in view of the continued defiance of world opinion by the Zionist State of Israel." (563)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to assure speedy implementation of the agreement between the Junior Doctors' Federation of Delhi and the Ministry of Health." (589)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the contradiction in Government policy in assuring the Muslims of adequate participation in police and other Government services on the one hand, and action taken against officers responsible for specific mention in an advertisement that at least 46 Muslims would be recruited in filling up 155 vacancies in C.R.P.F. from Hyderabad proper, on the other." (590)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to assure that the Government would introduce necessary legislation to delete Article 44

from the Constitution in view of the strong opposition, especially by Muslims, to the imposition of any common Civil Code and intervention in their Personal Law." (591)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR
(Ratnagiri): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any positive steps to curb the fast deteriorating law and order situation in the country resulting in mass murders of Harijans, industrial workers, innocent men and women and alarming rise in crime rate." (210)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any positive policy or programme towards improving the living conditions of Harijans and Adivasis who constitute a large bulk of the population of the country and to protect their life and property from the atrocities, which has risen in great proportions." (211)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the communal riots that shook the country in last one year and failure of the Government to check these communal riots and bring the culprits to book." (212)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the criminal assault, atrocities, rape on women in the country and failure of Government to check this crime." (213)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of acts of blinding done by policemen in Bhagalpur and acts of maiming done by police officers in Varanasi and failure of Government to take effective steps in this connection." (214)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any measures to control the growing inefficiency, corruption and nepotism in the bureaucracy which is going stronger day by day and is detriment to the interest and well being of the country." (215)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the efforts made by the Government to find out a solution to boundary disputes in various States of the country and especially to very old Maharashtra-Karnataka boundary dispute." (216)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the controversy in regard to the Presidential System and parliamentary system suitable for this country." (217)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to make endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India and thus implement the Directive Principle embodied in article 44 of the Constitution." (275)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of Government to take effective steps in making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of States for the economically backward and to make suitable changes in the Constitution." (276)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any positive policy or programme for electoral reforms and make changes in the election laws of the country." (277)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the soaring prices of essential commodities and of any positive definite and effective measure to curb the price rise and artificial scarcity of essential commodities which hits hard the common man particularly the poor and the middle class." (278)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for providing unemployment allowance to the educated unemployed." (279)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address is almost silent on the need and nature of educational changes for the building up of a truly literate, well educated and enlightened citizenry for the health and progress of the Indian polity." (280)

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to start construction of Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra which is awaiting consideration for more than a decade." (281)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no concrete proposal in the Address of any step to bring forward an anti-defection legislation." (282)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any positive steps to give jobs to ex-servicemen and to improve their living conditions." (283)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that though there is a mention in the Address of Railways operating at a higher level of efficiency last year, but there is no reference at all to the railway accidents and loss of numerous lives in last year and steps taken to prevent these accidents." (284)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to mention that there is no mention in the Address about the misuse of National Security Act." (285)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to appoint adequate number of Supreme Court and High Court Judges and even to fill up vacan-

cies and to take effective steps to clear up mounting arrears in Supreme Court and various High Courts in the country." (565)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to lay down a policy for transferring Chief Justices and other pusine judges of High Courts in the country." (566)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address presents a picture of a year of total bankruptcy of action in the matter of meeting of the socio-economic problems of the people." (567)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :-

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश की जनता को लूट कर बढ़ती हुई इजारेदारियों को रोकने के लिये किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (218)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को और ठोस तथा मंजबूत बना कर जीवन की सभी आवश्यक वस्तुओं को सरकारी राशन की दुकानों द्वारा सप्लाई

करने सम्बन्धी किसी बात की चर्चा नहीं की गई है।”
(219)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में केरल की सरकार की तरह राशन की दुकानों से जीवनोपयोगी सामग्रियों की आपूर्ति करने के किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।”
(220)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को और मजबूत करने तथा नियमित रूप से आवश्यक सामग्रियों की सप्लाई करने के लिये गल्ले के थोक व्यापार को सरकारी हाथ में लेने सम्बन्धी किसी बात की चर्चा नहीं की गई है।” (221)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विभिन्न राज्यों में अनावृष्टि एवं सिंचाई के अभाव में प्रत्येक वर्ष पड़ने वाले भयंकर सूखे से बचाने के लिये किसी ठोस कार्यक्रम एवं योजना की क्रियान्विति का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (222)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ‘काम के बदले अनाज’

योजना की क्रियान्विति के क्रम में की गई लूटखसोट की चर्चा नहीं की गई है।”
(223)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पटना नगर और बिहार के प्रत्येक ग्राम में पेय जल की व्यवस्था के लिये शीघ्र आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने तथा इसके लिये राज्य सरकार को यथेष्ट वित्तीय अनुदान देने सम्बन्धी किसी बात की चर्चा नहीं की गई है।” (224)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में खाद्यान्नों की उपज में वृद्धि करने के लिये किसानों को उनकी उपज का लाभकारी मूल्य दिलवाने के लिये किसी ठोस प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (225)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानों को औद्योगिक (कारखानियां) सामान सस्ते दाम पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिये किसी बात का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (226)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानों को सरती दर पर उर्वरक सप्लाई करने के लिये

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

उर्बरकों के मूल्यों में कमी करने के किसी प्रस्ताव की चर्चा नहीं की गई है।" (227)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानों को ईख की कीमत प्रति क्विंटल तीस रुपये निर्धारित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (228)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य देने के लिये गेहूँ का मूल्य 150 रुपये क्विंटल, धान का 130 रुपये क्विंटल, और जूट (पाट) का 300 रुपये क्विंटल निर्धारित करने सम्बन्धी किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (229)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सम्पूर्ण देश के लिये कोई सम्यक् सिंचाई योजना तैयार करने तथा उसकी क्रियान्विति के किसी प्रस्ताव की चर्चा नहीं की गयी है।" (230)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार की कोसी, गंडक, पुनपुन, फतुहाबगरिया टाल,

सकरी, सोन, बागमती, कोईल, सिंचाई योजनाओं को क्रियान्विति को तेज करने की कोई चर्चा नहीं की गई है।" (231)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि का दावा करने के बावजूद उनके मूल्यों में कमी करने तथा मजदूरों एवं कर्मचारियों के जीवन-स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने संबंधी किसी बात का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (232)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में खेत मजदूरों के लिये निर्धारित निम्नतम मजदूरी कानून को लागू करने, देश भर के लिये एक समान कानून बनाने, उनकी निर्धारित मजदूरी में वृद्धि करने तथा उनके जीवन स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने के लिये किसी कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (233)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राज्यों में पारित भूमि-सुधार कानूनों को सख्ती के साथ लागू कर हदबदी से फाजिल जमीन को खेत मजदूरों एवं गरीब किसानों में निःशुल्क वितरित करने के किसी कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (234)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कृषि के क्षेत्र में होने वाले पूँजीवादी विकास को रोककर किसानों को सब प्रकार से आगे बढ़ाने के किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (235)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में भीषण बिजली संकट के फलस्वरूप उद्योग धर्मों तथा कृषि कार्यों के संचालन में हो रही कठिनाइयों को दूर करने संबंधी किसी कारगर कदम का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (375)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकार द्वारा डीजल, पेट्रोल, मिट्टी का तेल, खाद्य तेल, भोजन बनाने की गैस, कोयला, इस्पात आदि के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने की नीति की निन्दा का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (376)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा लोको रनिंग स्टाफ की न्याय संगत मांगों को स्वीकार करने, उनके विरुद्ध की जा रही दमनात्मक कार्यवाहियों को समाप्त करने तथा रेल प्रशासन की मजदूर विरोधी नीति को समाप्त करने

संबन्धी कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (377)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में रेल गाड़ियों के आठ-आठ, दस-दस घंटों विलम्ब से चलने के कारण यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (378)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पटना के सदाकत आश्रम, दीघा के निकट गंगा नदी पर रेल पुल के निर्माण में किये जाने वाले अनावश्यक विलम्ब को समाप्त कर उसके निर्माण कार्य को शीघ्रता से पूरा करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (379)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में व्यापार घाटे में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए किसी प्रभावी कदम का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (380)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पूँजी निवेश के नाम पर ईजारेदारों को विभिन्न करों में दी गई रियायतों और टैक्स होलीडे को समाप्त करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (381)

[श्री रामावतार झाट्टी]

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए किसी ठोस कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।”
(382)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बैंकों के कार्यकरण में आई गिरावट को दुष्ट करने के लिए किसी उपाय का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (383)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बैंकों से सोमान्त और गरीब किसानों, शिक्षित बेरोजगारों, छोटे कारीगरों, कुटीर उद्योग संचालकों आदि को बैंकों से ऋण न मिलने और कदम-कदम पर व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के उपायों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (384)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कांग्रेस आई द्वारा किसान रैली के नाम पर 16 फरवरी, 1981 को सरकारी तंत्र के दुरुपयोग का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (385)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा इजारेदारों को दिये जाने वाले ऋण की मात्रा में कमी करने के किसी प्रस्ताव की चर्चा नहीं की गई है।” (386)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में फसल बीमा योजना का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (387)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में दिनों-दिन आकाश छूती हुई मंहगाई को रोकने के लिए किसी कारगर उपाय का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (388)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इजारेदार पक्ष मूल्य निर्धारण नीति का परित्याग करके किसानों एवं ग्राम जनता के हितों वाली मूल्य निर्धारण नीति प्रतिपादित करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (389)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चीनी की तरह तेल के मूल्यों में भी भारी वृद्धि होने के संभावित खतरे को रोकने के लिए किसी प्रभावी कदम का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (390)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के संबंध में पश्चिम बंगाल, त्रिपुरा और केरल की वाम पक्षी एवं जन-वादी सरकारों के मतभेदों का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।”
(391)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बेरोजगारों को काम या बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने के प्रस्ताव का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (392)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के स्थान पर गैर-पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था कायम कर जन समस्याओं को सुलझाने के ठोस इरादे का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (393)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था को समाप्त कर समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था कायम करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (394)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के करोड़ों बुनकरों एवं उनके परिवार के लोगों को आर्थिक दुर्व्यवस्था से निराले

के लिए किसी ठोस एवं प्रभावी कदम का उल्लेख नहीं है।”
(395)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आये दिन महिलाओं के साथ शोषण की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाये जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (396)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और समाज के अग्र दुर्बल लोगों पर होने वाले सामाजिक अत्याचारों और उनके साथ भेदभाव को रोकने के किसी ठोस प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (397)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली के स्थान पर रोजगार उन्मुख शिक्षा प्रणाली लागू किये जाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
(398)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विश्वविद्यालयों में व्याप्त असंतोष को दूर करने और विश्वविद्यालय परिसरों में पठन-पाठन की स्थिति लाने संबंधी उपायों का उल्लेख नहीं है।”
(399)

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:]

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पटना विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (400)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बनों पर आदिवासियों के परम्परागत अधिकारों की रक्षा करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (401)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिक प्रचारों पर रोक लगाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (402)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ, जमायते इस्लामी, आनन्द मार्ग तथा दूसरे साम्प्रदायिक एवं फूट-परस्त तत्वों के काले कारनामों का पर्दाफाश नहीं किया गया है।” (403)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में नक्सलवादी तथा दूसरे उग्रवादी आन्दोलनों को राजनीतिक

तौर से हल करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (404)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में नक्सलवादी आन्दोलन के नाम पर अपनी मांगों के लिए संघर्ष करने वाले हरिजनों एवं नौजवानों को गोलियों से उड़ा देने जैसी घृणित कार्यवाहियों की निन्दा का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (405)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अल्प-संख्यक समुदायों की विशिष्ट मांगों का उल्लेख करते हुए उनके निराकरण के उपायों का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (406)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राज्यों में उर्दू भाषा को उचित स्थान देने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (407)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राज्य भाषा अधिनियम को ईमानदारी और बुद्धि के साथ लागू करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (408)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में संविधान की आठवीं सूची में दर्ज सभी भाषाओं को राष्ट्र भाषा मानने के प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (409)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में नेपाली भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (410)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के दो सौ पूंजीवादी घरानों के अधिक नागपाश को समाप्त करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (411)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में व्याप्त भ्रराजकता के लिए सरकार को दोषी नहीं ठहराया गया है।” (464)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में बिगड़ती हुई कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति की सच्ची तस्वीर पेश नहीं की गयी है।” (465)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश की जनतांत्रिक परम्पराओं पर शासकों द्वारा हमला करने एवं नागरिक अधिकारों को संकुचित बनाये जाने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (466)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून का राज-नीतिक एवं ट्रेड यूनियन नेताओं के विरुद्ध इस्तेमाल किये जाने का विरोध करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (467)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भागलपुर जेल तथा पुलिस हिरासत में विचाराधीन बन्दियों की आँखें फोड़ने जैसी जघन्य घटनाओं का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (468)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हजारीबाग (बिहार) जिला-अन्तर्गत बलरामपुर कोयला परियोजना में शान्त प्रदर्शनकारियों पर गोली बरसा कर 3 व्यक्तियों को मौत के घाट उतारने तथा अनेकों के घायल होने और वहाँ के विधायक समेत अनेक निर्दोष व्यक्तियों को झूठे मुकदमों में फँसाने जैसे षडयंत्रों का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (469)

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जमशेदपुर स्थित टिस्को में ठेका मजदूरों को स्थायी बनाने सम्बन्धी समझौते को कम्पनी द्वारा लागू नहीं करने के विरोध में दस हजार ठेका मजदूरों द्वारा जिनमें सात हजार आदिवासी मजदूर भी शामिल हैं, 11 फरवरी से हड़ताल करने तथा उनके नेताओं एवं उन पर बर्बर लाठी चार्ज करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (470)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विदेशियों की समस्या को लेकर असम में उत्पन्न स्थिति का समाधान निकालने के लिये डंडे के इस्तेमाल का रास्ता छोड़कर समझौते का रास्ता ही अपनाने की बात का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (471)

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA
(Vishnupur): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the detention of the political parties workers, trade union workers under the National Security Act.” (236)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the address there is no mention about the

brutal use of National Security Act to suppress popular and democratic movements.” (237)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increasing atrocities on women in the country.” (238)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increasing atrocities on the Harijans, Minorities and other weaker sections of the population in States like Gujarat, Bihar, U.P. and M.P.” (239)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the U.P. Government to restore complete normalcy in places like Moradabad where minorities are facing danger to their lives and properties.” (240)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the defiance by the Bihar State Government to the Supreme Court's directives regarding the cases of blindings of undertrials in Bhagalpur Jail.” (241)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the police blindings of undertrial prisoners in Bhagalpur.” (242)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the armed attack on the Republic of Mozambique by the racist South African Government.” (243)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the oppression of tribals by non-tribals in the tribal belts." (244)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address failed to condemn surveillance of innocent citizen by the CBI/IB through tapping of telephones and censoring of their letters." (245)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address failed to condemn the discriminatory attitude of the Government towards the people of West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura so far as Central Services are concerned as evident in Home Ministry Circular No. 18011/6(5)/78-Estt(B)." (246)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address failed to mention anything about the increasing menace of dowry and dowry deaths in the country." (247)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address failed to condemn the Hindu Revivalism in the form of Sati." (248)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address failed to mention the Government's failure to ensure equal pay and facilities for working women." (249)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the address failed to mention increasing security problem in the rail travel." (250)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address failed to condemn increasing rape by policemen and other law enforcing forces." (251)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the galloping price rise and the huge anti-price rise resistance by the people." (252)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the widespread peasant upsurge for remunerative price." (253)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the rapidly deteriorating international situation and the danger of war due to imperialists/pursuance of their policy of arms build up, stationing of new and powerful nuclear missiles in Europe, policing of gulf area and the Indian Ocean with expansion of existing bases like the nuclearised Diego Garcia and setting up of new bases." (254)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the growing pressure from the multi-nationals for a free run of the underdeveloped countries so that neo-colonialism gets back what old colonisation lost." (255)

[Shri Ajit Kumar Saha]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the genuine help rendered by the Socialist countries." (256)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the economic onslaught on the people's standards of living." (257)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to curb the monopolist and foreign multinationals in the country." (258)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the Government is giving further concessions to the monopolists and multinationals." (259)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increasing attack on the working class, peasantry, and the common people in order to throw the burden of the crisis on their shoulders." (260)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the Government's arming itself with ever-increasing repressive powers to crush the people." (261)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the Government's bonanza to black money holders by allowing them freely to legalise their ill-gotten wealth through the bond scheme introduced by the Ordinance." (262)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the deteriorating economic situation in the country wherein the rate of inflation is increasing day by day and the steep rise in the prices of essential commodities." (263)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the all-round attack on the living standards of the people through increased taxation and attacks on the wages of the workers and employees." (264)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the influx of petro-dollars from the oil-rich countries for investment in non-essential concerns." (265)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the US Naval base in Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean which is a constant threat to the security of the littoral States." (266)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the

curtailment of the State Government's powers by the Central Government." (267)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the bias attitude of the Centre in regard to the allocation of funds to the Non-Con (I) States." (268)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the abolition of contract labour system in the country." (269)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the object failure of the Government in checking the recurrence of flood havoc in the country." (270)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for adequate financial help to the States which are affected by the drought, flood and other natural calamities." (271)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the need for inclusion of Nepali Language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution." (272)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the address there is no mention of giving doles to unemployed in the country and the need for special allo-

cation of funds to the States which are giving doles to unemployed." (273)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the Ordinance depriving the LIC employees of their existing rights and benefits in relation to their bonus, D.A. and other service conditions thereby subverting the essence of the Supreme Court Judgement delivered on 10 November, 1980." (274)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the proposal floated by some members of the ruling party to change the present form of Parliamentary Democracy to a Presidential form which is nothing but a veiled form of authoritarian and despotic rule to impose on the people of India." (437)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the mounting attack on the Judiciary by the Executive to get the Judiciary committed to the Authoritarianism of the Executive thereby undermining the independence and impartiality of the Judiciary." (438)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in Address there is no mention about the transfer of Judges of High Courts on consideration other than principles of justice thereby deliberately creating the conditions under which the Judiciary would be compelled to serve the authoritarian interests of the Executive." (439)

[Shri Ajit Kumar Saha]

That at the end of the motion,
the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the
mounting unemployment in the
country.” (440)

That at the end of the motion,
the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address
there is no mention of the mass
illiteracy in our country and the
failure of the Government to
evolve a policy to eradicate mass
illiteracy in our country.” (441)

That at the end of the motion,
the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the
failure of the Government to
nationalise all the foreign assets
in our country.” (442)

That at the end of the motion,
the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the
failure of the Government to
nationalise the monopoly houses
of our country.” (443)

That at the end of the motion,
the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the
increasing impoverisation of the
rural masses and the manifesta-
tion of their discontentment in
the rising struggles of the rural
masses.” (444)

That at the end of the motion,
the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the need-
based wage policy in India.” (445)

That at the end of the motion,
the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the
land reforms in the interest of
the peasants as without radical
land reforms in the interest of
the peasants and agricultural
labourers the economy cannot be
saved from its present stagnant
position.” (446)

That at the end of the motion,
the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the
undemocratic management of the
educational institutions of the
country and the steps the Gov-
ernment proposes to take to do
away with the undemocratic pri-
vate management of the educa-
tional institutions.” (447)

That at the end of the motion,
the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the
need for the democratisation of
the University acts.” (448)

That at the end of the motion,
the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the
national policy of education and
the need to fight all obscurantist,
communal and undemocratic
ideas in the field of education.”
(449)

That at the end of the motion,
the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the
threat being posed to the peace
and security of the world by the
U.S.A. due to its policy of heavy
militarisation and its threat to
the third world countries.” (450)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for a circular Railway for Calcutta and its immediate construction to ease the problem of transport in Calcutta." (451)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the pro-people activities of the three State Government of West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura and the conspiracy by the vested interests to create the conditions of instability to pave the way for Central intervention." (452)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address fails to note the Central Government's deliberate discrimination with regard to West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura with regard to release of foodgrains and other essential articles with a motive to create discontent among the people of these States and to make the Governments of these States unpopular so as to utilise opportune moment to attack these Governments violating all propriety and democratic norms." (453)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increase number of ordinances issued by the Government which subvert the rights of the working people and also endanger the norms of Parliamentary Democracy." (554)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"But regret that in the Address there is no mention about the

plan proposal regarding income and wage policy of the Government." (555)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the corruption which pervades the administration and the wheels of industry stop moving because of inefficient management, bureaucratic attitudes and corruption." (556)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the disrespect shown to the Chief Minister of Kerala by not allowing him to broadcast over the All India Radio on the eve of one year completion of the Kerala Left Democratic Government." (557)

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :

मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :—

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में समाज के गरीब, शोषित, पीड़ित, श्रमिक और भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूरों के उत्थान के लिये किसी कारगर उपाय के क्रियान्वयन का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया।" (286)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेयजल की व्यवस्था करने के लिये किसी प्रभावी कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (287)

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का लाभ पहुंचाने हेतु किसी कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया।” (288)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में खाद्यान्न खाद्य तेल के बढ़ते भावों को रोकने हेतु किसी प्रभावी उपाय का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (289)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि रेल यात्री सेवा सुविधा विस्तार तथा यात्रियों की जानमाल की सुरक्षा हेतु किसी कारगर उपाय का तथा कोयले के अभाव में कई यात्री रेल सेवा बंद किये जाने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (290)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि छः घोर बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किये जाने के बावजूद बैंकों द्वारा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को ऋण उपलब्ध कराये जाने के किसी निश्चित मक्य का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया।” (291)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि सरकार द्वारा कृषि उपजों के समर्थन मूल्य घोषित करने के बावजूद भी फसल आने के तत्काल बाद सरकार के समर्थन मूल्य पर कृषि उपजों की खरीद में असफल रहने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया।” (292)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चीनी पर से नियंत्रण हटाने की दिशा में किसी उपाय का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (293)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पर्यावरण जल तथा वायु प्रदूषण के बढ़ते प्रभाव को कारगर रूप से रोक पाने में सरकार की असफलता का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (294)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में नागरिक सुरक्षा, नारी सम्मान तथा बढ़ती आपराधिक प्रवृत्ति को रोक पाने में सर-की विफलता का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (295)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में “असम में विदेशी नागरिकों” की समस्या का हल निकालने में सरकार के असफल रहने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (296)

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasar-god): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain any assurance to the States that they will get more share of the Sales Tax and more items will be reserved for collection of Sales Tax by the States.” (297).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain concrete assurance that the work of the Calicut Airport will be commenced this year itself.” (298)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain appreciation of State Government like Kerala which implemented schemes to give unemployment doles to unemployed youngmen and pension to old agricultural labourers and assurance of help to such States.” (299)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address des not contain any assurance to include all rural areas in the purview of ICDS etc. in Municipalities and Corporations.” (300)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain any assurance to the farmers regarding remunerative prices to the Agricultural produce.” (301)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain any assurance to check and arrest the rising prices of essential articles through constituting civil distribution network throughout the country.” (302)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain assurance regarding selection of Ezimala in Kerala as the site for Naval Academy.” (303)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address des not contain any assurance to constitute National Level Committee to check price rise including Ruling Party and Opposition Party representatives.” (304)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address des not contain any assurance to give all the required help to implement U.G.C. recommendation.” (305)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain any reference regarding denial of facility to the Kerala Chief Minister to use A.I.R. Trivandrum on the completion of one year of LDF Rule.” (306)

[Shri M. Ramanna Rai]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any assurance that independence of judiciary will be maintained and political transfers of High Court Judges will be prohibited." (307)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any assurance to end the strike in the Public sector Undertakings going on in Bangalore and other places by conceding just demands of the workers." (308)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
(Muzaffar pur): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the acute drought and resultant famine conditions in the Rayalseema district of Andhra Pradesh and of the measures to deal with this situation." (309)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any specific programme to deal with the economic problems of North Bihar." (310)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the problems of village craftsmen and artisans, and of a programme of action to ameliorate their condition." (311)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to spell out any settlement of

the long drawn strike by the employees of the Bangalore-based public sector undertakings." (312)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to spell out any solution to the dispute between the loco Running staff and the Railway Board which has adversely affected the smooth running of the railways." (313)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any concrete plan to prevent impoverishment of the rural people." (314)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the waste of colossal amount of public money to stage the Asian Games in Delhi." (315)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to settle the long pending demands of the railwaymen in regard to parity in wages and bonus." (316)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the problems of the fishermen who use catamaran and country crafts and whose livelihood is threatened by the proliferation of trawlers and mechanised boats." (317)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the growing menace of black

money and its increasing use to corrupt public life in the country." (318)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not specify the details of the solution to the problems of foreigners in Assam." (319)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not spell out the details of a programme to provide jobs or unemployment allowance to the unemployed." (320)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about reducing the age of voting to 18." (321)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to assist the State Government to check the growing dacoit menace in the Chambal region and the consequent threat to the life and property of the people of the region." (463)

श्री बिजय कुमार यादव : (नालन्दा)
में प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :—

कि प्रस्ताव क अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पाकिस्तान को भारी मात्रा में हथियार सप्लाई कर भारतीय उप-महाद्वीप में तनाव पैदा करने के अमरीकी षडयंत्र का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है"।
(488)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अफगानिस्तान में पाक-अमरीकी षडयंत्र का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।" (489)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सेना की सहायता से कम्युनिया की हेंग समरिन की सरकार का तख्ता पलटने की चीनी साजिश का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया ।" (490)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में डियगो-गार्शिया के नौसैनिक अड्डे में आधुनिकतम हथियारों के जमाव तथा उनके परिणामस्वरूप इस क्षेत्र के देशों की स्वतंत्रता को खतरे के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।" (491)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में असम की समस्या का हल निकालने में सरकार की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।"
(492)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विदेशी बैंकों, एकाधिकारी घरानों तथा बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीय

[श्री विजय कुमार यादव]

करण करने में सरकार के असफल रहने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (493)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आधारभूत उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के किसी प्रस्ताव का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (494)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी क्षेत्र के विस्तार के बारे में किसी प्रस्ताव का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (495)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार और उसे दूर करने के उपायों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (496)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में गरीबी दूर करने के लिए प्रभावी उपायों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (497)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले

लोगों के जीवन स्तर को उठाने के लिए किये जाने वाले उपायों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (498)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बेरोजगारी की भयानक समस्या को हल करने तथा बेरोजगार लोगों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने के लिए ठोस उपायों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (499)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में शिक्षा प्रणाली में ग्राम सुधार लाने के लिए किये जाने वाले उपायों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (500)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकार द्वारा श्रमिकों, किसानों और अन्य लोगों के आंदोलनों को लाठियों और गोलीयों से तथा आंदोलन-कारियों को जेलों में बन्द करके दबाने के लिए किये गये प्रयासों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (501)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बढ़ती हुयी कीमतों को रोकने और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के द्वारा लोगों को आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई नियमित करने की कोई गारन्टी नहीं है।" (502)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चोर बाजारियों, मुनाफा खोरों और जमाखोरों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (503)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सभी आवश्यक वस्तुओं के थोक व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (504)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में श्रमिकों द्वारा हड़ताल करने के अधिकार को बरकरार रखने के किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (505)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में “समान काम के लिए समान वेतन” की नीति कठोरता से लागू करने के ठोस कार्यक्रम का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (506)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश भर में बीड़ी कर्मचारियों को समान वेतन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाये जाने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (507)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बीड़ी कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने तथा भविष्य निधि और पेंशन देने और उनका वेतन बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (508)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानों को उनके उत्पादों का लाभकारी मूल्य दिलाना सुनिश्चित करने और उन्हें आदानों तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं को उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (509)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भूमि सुधार कानूनों को कठोरता से लागू करने तथा फालतू भूमि को भूमिहीनों और गरीब किसानों में वितरित करने के उपायों का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (510)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को कारगर ढंग से रोकने तथा अल्प संख्यकों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के उपायों का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (511)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कानून और व्यवस्था की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति तथा साथ ही कि नई-

[श्री विजय कुमार यादव]

उपचारात्मक उपायों के सुझाव का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (512)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर किये जा रहे अत्याचारों तथा उनकी सुरक्षा के उपायों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (513)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में बिजली के अभाव और उसे हल करने की किसी योजना का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (514)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानों के सामने आने वाली समस्याओं तथा कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं और उनके हल का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (515)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश को सूखा और बाढ़ से पूरी तरह से निरापद बनाने की किसी कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (516)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मतदान की आयु को 21 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 18 वर्ष किये जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (517)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में वर्तमान निर्वाचन प्रणाली के स्थान पर आनुपातिक निर्वाचन प्रणाली अपनाये जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (518)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश भर में सिंचाई के लिए ठोस और पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गारन्टी का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (519)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मैट्रिक स्तर तक मुक्त शिक्षा प्रदान किये जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (520)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA
(Samastipur): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the unabated rise in the prices of essential commodities and measures for their distribution at reasonable rates to the poor." (538)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the deteriorating law and order situation in the country and connected problems and measures to meet the situation." (539)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the blindings of undertrials by the police at Bhagalpur and killing of undertrials by police firing in Smastipur jail." (540)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to ensure remunerative prices of agriculture produce commensurate with the rising prices of other commodities." (541)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the interlinking of prices of farm produce and the factory produce." (542)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention of any specific schemes for the development of the backward areas in the county." (543)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government to check the communal riots and effective measures to ensure safety of life and property of the minority community." (544)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the mounting unemployment in the country and measures to create employment opportunities to meet the situation." (545)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Gov-

ernment to mention about the growing big power rivalry in the Indian Ocean threatening peace in the area." (546)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about Government's failure to change the over-aged railway tracks resulting in frequent railway accidents" (592)

That at the end of motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the killing of Adivasis in Balrampur, Bihar by police firing." (593)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to protect harijans in Gujarat from anti-reservationists." (594)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South). I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the galloping inflationary trends set in the economy of the country resulting in skyrocketing prices of essential commodities like sugar, foodgrains and edible oils bring about untold hardships on the masses." (601)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the non-availability of essential supplies at the fair-price shops and that the public distribution system has collapsed in all the major cities like Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and also in the rural areas." (602)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

good work done by previous Janata Government who successfully brought under effective control inflationary trends, brought down prices of all essential commodities like sugar, edible oils, foodgrains and made them available in sufficient quantity and better quality to the common man who was spared from all hardships and had not to waste his time standing in queues." (603)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the ever-increasing army of educated unemployed in the country and the failure of the Government to create job-opportunities for educated unemployed." (604)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the deteriorating law and order situation in the entire country and the failure of the Government to streamline the law and order machinery." (605)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no steps have been made known or scheme announced in the Address to boost up the sagging morale of C.B.I. RAW and other organisations and also in the rank and file whose mass transfers have created havoc in the administration throughout." (606)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the huge losses incurred by public sector undertakings." (607)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about

failure of Government to maintain independence of our judiciary and that no partisan approach would be adopted in the matter of transfer of judges and other matters concerning the judiciary." (608)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the determination on the part of the Government to adopt strict measures to stop the exploitation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes and to protect these weaker sections of the society from atrocities being committed on them by other sections and police." (609)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the working of Nationalised Banks which have become hot beds of malpractices, mismanagement and favouritism." (610)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the scheme of the Government to safeguard the interests of minorities and their institutions which aim at promoting educational facilities and amelioration of minorities economically and render them equitable socio-economic justice." (611)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no scheme is announced for the protection of the interests of fishermen in Bombay and all over the country and to promote their economic well-being." (612)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the

the failure of the Government to implement the foreign policy of non-alignment as enunciated by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru having equi- distance from the power-blocs, and that the U.S.S.R. must be called upon to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan." (613)

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : (कोडरमा)
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीयकरण, प्रशा- सैनिक सुधार एवं समतापूर्ण सामाजिक सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए छोटा नागपुर एवं संथाल परगना (बिहार) छत्तीसगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश) तथा उत्तराखंड (उत्तर प्रदेश) को पृथक राज्य बनाने के लिये “राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग को सौंपे जाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (614)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में क्षेत्रीय असमानता एवं सामाजिक भेदभाव दूर करने और उपेक्षित क्षेत्र के लोगों का नियोजन प्राथमिकता के साथ करने के लिए स्थानीय लोगों की परिभाषा प्रखंड स्तर से बढ़ाकर जिला तक एवं जिला से प्रदेश तक तकनीकी नियोजनों के लिये विनिर्धारित किया जाये।” (615)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में उत्तरी छोटा नागपुर के संथाल परगना गिरिडीह, हजारीबाग एवं रांची जिलों को रेल सम्पर्क

के द्वारा ठोस यातायात की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिये गिरिडीह से कोडरमा एवं हजारीबाग टाउन होते हुए रांची रोड तक के 194 की० मी० रेल पथ का निर्माण छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत प्राथमिकता देकर किया जाये।” (616)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जाने वाले भारतवासियों को हर परिवार में कम से कम एक नौकरी छठी पंच- वर्षीय योजना में अनिवार्यतः दी जाये ताकि आर्थिक विकास समानता के स्तर पर हर परिवार का हो सके।” (617)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के काल- खंड में हर संसदीय क्षेत्र में कम से कम दो कारखानों की स्थापना करके औद्योगीकरण की दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाया जाये।” (618)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कृषकों के उत्पादनों खासकर शाक सब्जियों तथा अन्य जल्दी नष्ट होने वाले उत्पादनों के लिये कृषि बाजारों तक पहुंचाने तथा उचित मूल्य गारन्टी के दिलाने के लिये सरकारी एजेंसियों की स्थापना व्यापक ढंग से बिखेरकर बिचौलिए एवं आड़तियों को समाप्त किया जाये ताकि कृषकों

[श्री रतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

को समर्थक मूल्य प्राप्त हो सके और वे व्यापारियों के शोषणों से भाग सके।" (619)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कृषकों को उनके कृषि उत्पादनों का मूल्य निर्धारण औद्योगिक वस्तुओं की मूल्यों के परिपेक्ष्य में तुलनात्मक ढंग से किया जाये ताकि किसानों में भी दैनिक जीवन के लिये उपयोगी चीजें, कृषि उपकरणों विद्युत्, कागज, डीजल तथा अन्य चीजों की क्रय शक्ति पैदा हो सके।" (620)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जीवनापयोगी चीजों के कृत्रिम अभाव के कारण मुरसा की तरह बदन बढ़ाती महंगाई की रोकथाम के लिए जनहित में कोई कदम उठाने की चर्चा नहीं है।" (653)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बेकारीग्रस्त युवकों को नियोजन तथा अनियोजन की स्थिति में बेकारी भत्ता देने तथा उनसे राष्ट्रीय महत्व के कार्यों में योगदान अस्थायी तौर पर लेने के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना नहीं बताई गई है।" (654)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि देश भर के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के समेकित विकास के लिए संविधान की प्रस्तावना के अनुसार समानता एवं सामाजिक न्याय के आधार पर कोई चर्चा नहीं की गई है।" (655)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में 33 वर्षों की स्वतंत्रता होने के बावजूद अभी तक कृषि योग्य भूमि की सिंचाई सुनियोजित ढंग से नहीं हो पायी है जिसके लिए लिफ्ट सिंचाई, नहर सिंचाई, जलाशय परियोजनाएं, भूमिगत जल शोषण योजनाएं आदि के संतोषजनक कार्यक्रमों का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (656)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में गरीबी और असहायों को योजना-बद्ध पुनर्वास कराने तथा एक स्वतंत्र देश के उत्तरदायी नागरिक बनाने के लिए कोई चिन्ता प्रकट नहीं की गई है।" (657)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:—

"किन्तु खेद है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में देश में विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता से बहुत कम होने पर विद्युत् विभागीय प्रशासन को लोकतंत्रीकरण करके औद्योगिक विकास में विद्युत् परमाणु ऊर्जा में भी बढ़ि करने की चर्चा नहीं की गई है।" (658)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि हरिजनों, आदि-वासियों पर अबाध गति से हो रहे अत्याचार, हिंसा, खूनखराबी बलात्कार आदि पर कठोर कार्य-वाही करने का जिन्ना नहीं है।” (659)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीयपति उच्च पथ जी० टी० रोड, के जीर्णोद्धार खासकर निरसा से बड़ाकरनदी (चिरकुंडा) के जीर्णोद्धार विशाल पुल तक के रोड एवं पुल का पुनर्निर्माण अविलम्ब कराकर हजारों माल वाहक ट्रकों तथा अन्य वाहनों को प्रतिदिन क्षतिग्रस्त होने से बचाने के लिए सरकार उदासीन दीखती है।” (660)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व के जैन तीर्थ पारसनाथ पर्वत पर तथा तराई में सैकड़ों मन्दिरों तथा जैन मूर्तियों को दर्शनार्थ पर्यटकों को मार्गदर्शन एवं दूररिस्ट होस्टल, रोपवे (रज्जुमार्ग) आदि की व्यवस्था करने में सरकार की असमर्थता पर प्रकाश नहीं डाला गया है।” (661)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि राष्ट्रीय महत्व के उष्णतम सूर्यकुण्ड (बारकंडा—

बिहार) का सौंदर्यकरण तथा विकास के लिए कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है।” (662)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में शिक्षा प्रणाली में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन कर नौकरशाही पैदा करने वाली शिक्षा, तकनीकी शिक्षा, उच्चमहीन, लक्ष्यहीन शिक्षा को समाप्त कर स्वनियोजन मूलक व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को राष्ट्रीय आधार पर राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं में देने की कोई चर्चा नहीं की गई है।” (663)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि करीब 4 करोड़ से अधिक खेतिहर मजदूर एवं बंधुआ मजदूरों को आवाधगति से शोषण एवं अत्याचार से मुक्त कराने के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम की व्याख्या नहीं की गई है।” (664)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देशव्यापी राष्ट्रीय उपक्रमों के श्रमिकों को अनिवार्य रूप से आवास, पेयजल, सुरक्षा, बच्चों की शिक्षा आदि की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था कर हड़ताल, अनशन, धरना से रोकने के लिए कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है।” (665)

श्री कसला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी):
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :—

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि इस

[श्री कमला मिश्र मधूकर]

सरकार की पिछली जनता सरकार की तरह ही जन जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में व्यापक असंतोष एवं दिशाहीनता है।" (666)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मुद्रास्फीति निवारक सरकारी कदम के बिल्कुल असफल हो जाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (667)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी तन्त्र में फैले भ्रष्टाचार में और वृद्धि का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (668)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कीमतों के बढ़ने से रोकने में सरकार की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (669)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में समाज विरोधी तत्वों को रोकने में सरकार की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (670)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जनता की जानमाल की रक्षा करने में सरकार की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (671)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली मात्र एक दिखावा रह गई है और दुकानों पर आवश्यक वस्तुओं का नितान्त अभाव है।" (672)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चोर बाजारी को रोकने में सरकार की विफलता का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (673)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि काम के बदले अनाज योजना ठेकेदारों एवं अधिकारियों द्वारा लूट का सहज मार्ग बन गया है।" (674)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि उर्वरकों एवं कीटनाशक दवाओं के दाम में वृद्धि के चलते किसानों को भारी बोझ उठाना पड़ा है। तथा अशिक्षित परिणाम नहीं निकले हैं।" (675)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि गन्ना, कपास एवं जूट उत्पादकों को लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिलने

के कारण इजारेदारों द्वारा उनका
क्षोभ हो रहा है ।” (676)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस
बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि उत्तर
भारत में बिजली के संकट में
कोई कमी नहीं हुई है और इसके
कारण उद्योग तथा कृषि दोनों की
अपार क्षति हुई है ।” (677)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं
है कि रेलों की कार्यक्षमता में
वृद्धि के बदले त्नास हुआ है तथा
रेलगाड़ियां समय पर नहीं चलती
हैं ।” (678)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं
है कि उद्योग नीति बिल्कुल
ही इजारेदारों के हित में बदल
दी गई है तथा 1956 की
औद्योगिक नीति को बदला जा
रहा है ।” (679)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा
जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण
में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं
है कि क्षेत्रीय संतुलन को दूर
करने की दिशा में सारे
प्रयासों का कोई ठोस परिणाम
नहीं निकला है तथा पिछड़े
क्षेत्र पिछड़े ही बने हुए हैं।”
(680)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा
जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं
है कि सरकार की चीनी
नीति से न तो उपभोक्ताओं
को और न ही किसानों तथा
मजदूरों को फायदा हुआ है ।”
(681)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा
जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण
में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं
है कि छठी पंचसाला योजना
से न तो देश की बेकारी दूर
होगी न ही समाजवादी लक्ष्य
की ओर अग्रसर हो पायेगा
और न आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त
होगी ।” (682)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा
जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण
में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं
है कि सरकार अपनी ऊर्जा
नीति को अभी तक दूरदर्शी
बनाने में विफल रही है ।”
(683)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा
जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण
में नेपाल से लगते चम्पारण
जिले जैसे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में
सरकार की पर्याप्त विमान
सेवा उपलब्ध कराने में अस-
फलता का उल्लेख नहीं है ।”
(684)

[श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों और जातिगत तथा भाषाई मतभेद रोकने में सरकार की असफलता का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (685)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस तथ्य की उपेक्षा की गई है कि हरिजनों एवं कमजोर वर्गों के संरक्षण में भारी वृद्धि हुई है यह सरकार की भारी विफलता का द्योतक है।” (686)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति सुधरने के बजाय बिगड़ी है।” (687)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में असम समस्या हल करने में सरकार की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (688)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह कह कर कि बड़ी ताकतों के बीच तनाव कम

होने के बजाए बढ़ रहे हैं बड़ी ताकतों में अन्तर नहीं बरता गया है और पूंजीवादी ताकत के आक्रामक हथ पर पर्दा डाला गया है।” (689)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अफगानिस्तान दृष्टिकोण को स्पष्ट शब्दों में व्यक्त नहीं किया गया।” (690)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हिन्द महासागर में संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका की खतरनाक गतिविधियों की, जिनसे हमारी सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा हो गया है, निन्दा नहीं की गई है।” (691)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अमरीका, चीन और पाकिस्तान की मिली भगत से भारत को उत्पन्न खतरे का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (692)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में केम्प डेविड समझौते की, जिससे पश्चिम एशिया में शान्ति को स्थायी खतरा पैदा हो गया है, निन्दा नहीं की गई है।” (693)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात: —

‘किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विकसित साम्राज्यवादी देशों द्वारा अपनायी गई नीतियों के कारण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक स्थिति में भारी गिरावट का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।’ (694)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri George Fernandes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the President's Address was a very great disappointment. But what has been more disappointing is the speech of the mover of the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address.

I had expected, after 13 months in office, those who are there now occupying the Treasury Benches, would do some soul searching in regard to the economic, social and political problems facing the country. What has disappointed me is that instead of going in for some soul searching, being realistic about the national situation and the problems facing our people, our friends have sought to continue to live in a world of make-believe, use the President's Address to sing some lullaby to the people and continue with their pastime of hunting for scapegoats.

The Address of the President is full of generalisations, inate observations, and, what has surprised and shocked me, patently wrong statements and distortions. You look at the second para. It says:

“In the thirteen months since assuming office Government have gone ahead with speed and determination to repair the damage caused to the national economy by three years of drift and lack of direction.”

I believe, it is time to lay to rest this ghost, this hunting for scapegoats, because if we do not lay to rest this ghost, this country is going to suffer in the coming days because the Government has a majority in this House, the Government has a mandate to rule for five years. If this is the style, if this is the understanding, if these are the perceptions as have come out in the President's Address, then all I can say is, God help India.

I would cite a document. This is the Annual Report of the World Bank. As my hon. friend, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, spoke out yesterday, India is a shareholder in the World Bank. This Report its in penultimate pages, in fact, on p. 197, mentions that we have an Executive Director on this Bank and his name is Mr. Narasimhan. I presume that he is one of the signatories to this Report. This Bank has the Finance Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, as a Governor and, I presume, his signature also is affixed to this Report. It is the World Bank's Annual Report for the year 1980. What does this Report say on South Asia? I hope, the members of the Treasury Benches would listen to this with the attention that it deserves. I quote:

“During the first half of 1970s, the Indian economy grew at an average yearly growth rate of 2.3 per cent. In the four year period (fiscal), 1976—79, the growth rate increased markedly to an average of 5.7 per cent which is 2½ times the growth in the first half of 1970s.”

Mr. Venkataraman is a signatory to this report and I assume that as the Cabinet Minister of the Government, he has cleared the President's Address. He is also one of the subscribers to the President's address which accuses the Lok Dal and Janata Governments for those 30 months, of having taken the economy through drift and lack of direction. How is it that Mr. Venkataraman who has signed the World Bank report, is supposed to believe this? How

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has he endorsed the President's address?

During the years, 1976 to 1979, growth increased markedly to an average of 5.7 percent. In the year, 1980, however, the total output fell by about 8.3 per cent owing mainly to weather induced drift in agricultural production. I would like to know from the Treasury Benches whether this is true.

Further this report says that in the decade, during the first five years, there was some loss of momentum in the spread of new technology in food-grain production in irrigated areas, that is, up to 1975 end. Shortages of inputs were a major factor. Agriculture regained its vigour in the years, 1976—79 due to a succession of favourable monsoons and increases in irrigation, better provisioning of inputs and improved extension services which resulted in a growth of output of 4.4 per cent a year. Foodgrain buffer-stocks depleted in the year 1970s and I shall recall the speech made by the leader of my party Chowdhary Charan Singh during last year's President's address which was then sought to be countered by the Prime Minister. But, then her arguments did not stand the test of facts.

In the 1970s, in fact till 1976, we imported foodgrains. It is only from 1977, when the Janata Party came to power that import of foodgrains was stopped and they built buffer that was able to withstand the ravages of 1980 drought. In fact, we were able even to export foodgrains. We gave foodgrains to Vietnam and to other countries, during 1977—79. This is the World Bank report. (*Interruptions*).

Surplus stocks were based on imported foodgrains. We created a situation where we had more foodgrains than we produced within the country. Imported grains were also included in

the production figures of other crops including oil-seeds, sugar-cane and cotton. Year in and year out, day in and day out, from kisan rally rostrums to this floor, we are constantly told about those 30 dark months about the draft and all that. I would appeal to the Treasury Benches to be realistic because if you are not realistic, you will not find an answer to the basic problems that are taking our country in a direction which is causing concern to all of us and to all sections of the House here. At least, they are causing concern to us. If you think that there is room for complacency, good luck to you! (*Interruptions*)

In regard to industry, this report talks about the climate for industrial investment and growth has been improved and now the drift has been arrested. Of course, the Finance Minister does not believe that, because in his public utterances he has something different to say. He has said that all that they have been doing in the last few months has not given them the right kind of response for, investment in industry is not forthcoming and so on and so forth. But, I shall deal with him later.

15 hrs.

What does the World Bank say? What does Mr. Venkataraman who has endorsed the President's address and who sits in the board-room of the World Bank, say here? I will quote again:

"The sluggish behaviour of India's industrial sector since the mid-60s", and I think that is when the dynamic decade started in this country:

"into the early 70s, domestic and export demand was both weak and erratic and utilisation of industrial capacity was constrained by a scarcity of foreign exchange. Conditions improved in the latter half of 1970s in this sector too."

This is Mr. Venkataraman endorsing this report.

"....stimulated by more rapid agricultural growth and public investment demands generally became more buoyant and foreign exchange reserves rose leading the Indian Government to liberalise on a selected basis controls on imported inputs. The average annual industrial growth during the period, 1976-79, reached nearly seven per cent despite shortages of power, railway cars and basic commodities such as steel and coal."

May I remind the hon. Members on the other side that shortages in infrastructure like cars or steel or coal or power are not created overnight? They have a long gestation. Of course, I know that Mr. Gadgil would not understand this because he has such a dynamic mind. I always believed that he was capable of dynamism, but I now know that he is also a magician. For instance, he said that they sent the Rohini up there overnight as soon as they formed the Government. What a great achievement to which he is taking credit! In other words, during those 20 months when the Janata and Lok Dal were in Government, I assume, Rohini was nowhere! I will come to that too.

If this is the position which the World Bank's report presents, what does our own Government have to say? Do you recognise this Report? Do the Treasury Benches recognise this Report? This Report was presented by you last year, endorsed by you, approved by your Government; you presented this last year; I will quote from this because some of you, particularly, some of my young friends are worked up when I mention statistics. I will explain to you the statistics. This is the *Economic Survey* for 1979-80, presented to this Parliament by the Finance Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, almost a year ago, about eight or nine months ago. (Interruptions) This came on the eve of your last

Budget; your last Budget was some time in the month of May....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): After the Assembly elections.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Much after the Assembly elections, I cannot quite remember. What does this Report say? It is necessary to quote because Mr. Gadgil referred to the inflationary spiral and I think all of you constantly keep mentioning. In fact, you have used the President to mention how the rate of inflation was 23 per cent and how you have now been able to bring it down to 15 per cent. I am surprised that you are not ashamed to say that it is still 15 per cent. You seem to be proud of the fact that you are maintaining the inflationary rate of 15 per cent. I will come to that separately. It is not 23 per cent; that is where the distortion comes. I heard the Finance Minister this morning here and the Finance Minister was to say that, last year, the rate of inflation was 19 per cent. You made the President to say that it was 23 per cent. I know you are juggling with figures; you are very clever at that. What you are trying to say is that, in certain months, the rate of inflation had touched 23 per cent; therefore, you are trying to use that and say 'from 23 per cent....'. You are both right and also wrong. If a man like me counters you on that, you can always say that, in certain months, it was 23 per cent, even though for the entire year it was only 19 per cent. But let us assume that we had an inflationary rate of 19 per cent, as the Finance Minister said this morning; I agree that there was an inflationary rate of 19 per cent last year—1979-80. But your own report which you submitted last year says that it was only 16.7 per cent, but the subsequent checking up on figures, and so on and so forth, may have confirmed that we had an inflationary rate of 19 per cent. I would like Mr. Gadgil to answer me at some point of

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time, I would like the Treasury Benches to answer me this at some point of time: if 16.7 per cent or 19 per cent of inflation in 1979-80 which was induced by circumstances completely beyond the control of any Government, was something on which you should crucify the Janata Party and the Lok Dal, what exactly would you like to say when the wholesale price had gone up by 20.2 per cent in 1973-74 and by 25.2 per cent in 1974-75 according to your own Report? What were those years, Mr. Gadgil? Were they the years of glory? Were they the years of grandeur? Were they the years of dynamic achievement when you maintain this kind of inflation and also this kind of inflation in the wholesale prices? Therefore, I say, don't indulge in this kind of.... (Interruptions) Yes, yes, you had zero inflation. Of course, you had maintained a minus inflation—not zero. You had a minus 1.1 per cent in 1975-76 and in 1978-79 my government also maintained a no-change and zero inflation situation. Why don't you refer to that, Mr. Gadgil? Therefore, please understand. I am not trying to find fault with you.... (Interruptions) I am sorry, Sir, I am grateful to the Prime Minister for reminding me that I should address you and not Mr. Gadgil. But, unfortunately, it is they who have forced this issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are very close friends, I think.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: When he recited the biography of my Party, I was going to tell him that he was a part of that biography. He seems to have forgotten in his over-enthusiasm.

If this is the position in so far as inflation and increase in the wholesale prices is concerned, what does your report say about this? What does your own report say? Here is the new Five Year Plan, the Sixth Five Year

Plan on which the future of this country is now supposed to be made. This is the document. Take page 1 of this document. In the first paragraph, in the first opening sentence of this document, what do you say?

"Between 1950-51 and 1978-79. I would like the hon. Member who moved the motion on this to note 1978-79.

"...the underlying trend of the rate of growth of national income was 33.5 per cent of agricultural production—2.7 per cent and industrial production—6.1 per cent. In per capita terms income has grown at a trend rate of 1.3 per cent."

That is a decline.

Now, this is the latest document which is yet to be presented to the House. It has been only mentioned to the House, not yet been presented to the House. It has been mentioned in the President's Address and in this document. These are your own calculations and your own statistics. In this document which you submitted last year you say that the gross national product in the year 1977-78 went up by 8.1 per cent against the national trend of 3.5 per cent. It went up by 4.2 per cent in 1978-79 against the national trend of 3.5 per cent and agricultural production went up by 14.5 per cent in 1977-78 and 3.4 per cent in 1978-79. Industrial production went up by 3.3 per cent in 1977-78 and 7.6 per cent in 1978-79. In other words, in the last year of that, except for that last year, which is something very plain, they attack the Janata, they attack the Lok Dal, they attack those sitting on this side of the House today. But, in their own document, they are ensuring for the future. Take page 61 of their document. The new Five Year Plan document says:

"Weather-induced fluctuations in agricultural production and hydel generation can throw plan calculations out of gear."

So, they are ensuring themselves so that in future in one of the Presidential Addresses, assuming they get a chance to have a future Presidential Address, they would like to say:

"We had told you so. We had warned you so. Weather fluctuations can throw everything out of gear."

But in case of Janata and Lok Dal, weather must be managed by the government. In their case, when there is a better harvest, a record harvest this year, it is thanks to their great leader, dynamic leader and if last year there was a bad harvest because there was no rainfall, then it is because of Shri Charan Singh, it is because of Mr. Morarji Desai and it was because of all of us here. You must judge yourself by the same standard. There is a limit. There is a limit to lying in this world of make belief. There is a limit to going in search of scapegoats. It is very unfortunate for the country. That is all I can say.

Now I have spoken about the distortions which they have inducted into this President's address. It is very unfortunate because the President should be beyond controversy. He should be beyond distortion. He should be beyond being made use of. What do you say? You say the government are firmly committed to safeguarding the interests of the farmers. Prices of foodgrains, sugar-cane, pulses, cotton, oil seeds and other commodities have been raised. The government have enhanced the cane prices payable to the farmers and provided incentives to new factories and expansion projects. Now, what is the truth? Are you really truthful? What was the price that you announced for the sugar? Do you remember (*Interruptions*) that it was announced by your Cabinet—it was the quintersence of the wisdom of your party put together. I know some of it is accepted and some of it gets thrown out. What did they decide? They said that Rs. 13 per quintal would be the

price that we should pay for the sugarcane. That was in September. I hope the hon. Members on the other side remember this. We created a shindy. We yelled. What else could we do? We yelled; farmers yelled. When the farmers fought, they were shot dead in Karnataka. The hon. Members from Karnataka sitting here, if they have a tally, will be able to identify that fifty farmers were killed between July last year and January this year in Karnataka alone in the police firing in Nawalgund and Nargund. They know how many of the farmers were killed. They killed farmers everywhere. (*Interruptions*) You can bring your statistics. Only in July 1979, they killed twenty-three farmers. I am talking here about Karnataka. Then, in Tamilnadu, farmers were killed; in Andhra Pradesh, farmers were killed; in Maharashtra, farmers were killed and in Gujarat, farmers were killed. Only this morning I and my party colleague had staged a walk-out because two farmers were lying in their death beds. They were the victims of police firing, police barbarism. It was only yesterday in Loharu in Haryana.

We yelled; we fought for it. Rs. 13 was the Cabinet decision as the price of sugarcane. Then when we yelled and fought I think the Prime Minister, in her wisdom, it is different from the wisdom of the Cabinet. Now says that I am sure Mr. Gadgil will justify it when he was saying that it was Prime Minister's powers which we can debate separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He never said that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We will come to it later. We will come to what he said later on. We shall deal with it separately if we have all debate. The hon. Member was speaking about Prime Minister's powers. The Prime Minister used those powers. When the Cabinet decided to pay Rs. 13 she said that

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she would write to the Chief Ministers telling them to pay Rs. 16/-. All this took place within three days. What happened in these three days? It was Rs. 13 according to the total wisdom of the Cabinet. It became Rs. 16/-. Farmers' struggled. When their struggle continued, the sugar mills were closed down. Some hon. Members would like to take the credit. I give you that credit that you persuaded the Prime Minister that the wisdom of the Cabinet was wrong and your wisdom was right. I am grateful to you for this. But, in the meanwhile the farmers had to fight. Collectively you imposed your wisdom on the wisdom of the Cabinet.

Then, Sir, the struggles continued. We closed down the sugar factories. We are proud of the fact that the sugar factories had been closed down. It is only when we wanted to close down the sugar factories and when the farmers refused to give their canes. The Chief Minister of U.P., Chief Ministers of Bihar and Karnataka as also Maharashtra all of them one by one started saying that we might even pay Rs. 20. Finally in U.P., we succeeded in getting a price of Rs. 230. You started with Rs. 13 and went up to Rs. 23. We fought for it, the farmers fought for it. The farmers got the price of Rs. 23. How can you run away from the facts? (Interruptions).

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Wherefrom are you quoting?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, every minute of mine is taken away by the Members. This should be counted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That takes place. When they were speaking you were interrupting. When you speak, they are also interrupting you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Now, Sir, there is a suggestion that we should go in for restraints.

Now, Sir, para 13 of the President's Address says:

"The economy is on the road to recovery but there is no room for complacency. Demands for higher prices and incomes by various sections aggravate inflationary pressures. Such demands also lead to reduction of resources available for investment and growth. It is thus necessary both in the national interest as well as their own self interest for all sections of the community to exercise restraint in demanding higher incomes and prices."

To whom is it addressed to? It is addressed to the workers, the farmers and landless labourers. For the rich there is no restraint. Rupees five hundred and ninety five is the tariff for a single bed room in a Five Star hotel. The concentration of economic power is in the hands of a handful of people. Two families in India have Rs. 1300 crores each as their wealth whereas 13 crores of people do not have Rs. 1200/-worth of assets. Who is being asked to practice restraints? (Interruptions)

Today they are telling us about restraint whereas Rs. 700 crores will be spent on Asiad to be held in Delhi. There is no money for power generation in Bihar. The entire North Bihar today has to depend on 25 MW of electricity. That is the capacity available for North Bihar. For 25 million people you have 25 MW of power. There is no money for investment in power generation. There is no money for building bridges in Bihar—I am glad Shri Bhishma Narain Singh is nodding his head in approval—but there are Rs. 700 crores to be spent for Asiad to be held in Delhi. There is no money to pay to the workers. I know of an industrial estate near

Bangalore in Karnataka where only Rupee one is paid to each worker per day and here today the Industries Ministers was telling the House that he will give us another small car on which Rs. 500 crores will be spent in the next two three years. Whom are you asking for restraint?

Now, Sir, what is the hope they hold out for us! The hope they hold out is the Five Year Plan. Every-day we are told that it is through this Plan that the new world in India is going to be ushered in. The Prime Minister made a speech the other day in her Kisan Rally. I will discuss the Kisan Rally. We are not upset about the Kisan Rally. We are happy and I know the chicken will come home to roast. I am sure the Prime Minister will soon learn to regret her Kisan Rally. But, Sir, the farmers were bluffed. What were they told? They were told that 25 per cent of the national outlay is going to be set apart for them. They were told that the government is going in for special investment in the small sector.

Sir, I have last year's President's Address where he spoke about the minimum needs programme and said that in the Five Year Plan it will be accorded high priority. What exactly have you done? Have you gone through your document—this Five Year Plan—which was exclusively shown to your Chief Ministers? On irrigation the President's Address says that this year we are going to have 14 million hectares added to the existing irrigation potential. Do you know that the Janata government planned for 17 million additional hectares of land to be brought under irrigation and you have now curtailed it to 14 million hectares? Are You aware of the fact that whereas on agriculture the Janata government out of a total outlay of Rs. 69,000 crores provided for Rs. 5,800 crores, your Five Year Plan with a public sector investment of Rs. 97,500 crores only provides for Rs. 5,695 crores. Are you aware that whereas our Plan

in the Janata Government had 8.4 per cent of the whole public sector outlay for Agriculture alone, you have given only 5.8 per cent?

Are you aware that whereas we gave Rs. 8975 crores for Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation, which was 13 per cent of the total outlay, you have now given only Rs. 10,258 crores, which is only 10.5 per cent of the outlay?

Are you aware that on village and small industries, we had an outlay of Rs. 1410 crores which was 2 per cent of the total outlay whereas you have given only 1.8 per cent of the total outlay now? And the most unkindest cut of all is in regard to the Minimum-needs programme. Against our Minimum-needs programme of Rs. 4179 crores (which was 6.3 per cent of the public sector outlay) you have brought it down to 5 per cent of the total plan outlay. It is Rs. 4924 crores. The cut has been mostly on elementary education. In regard to the field of Elementary Education, the figure has come down from Rs. 900 crores to Rs. 852 crores. In regard to Rural Health, the figure has come down from Rs. 490 crores to Rs. 468 crores. Take Housing assistance for the rural landless labour. The figure goes down from Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 354 crores. Let my friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy hear this. The figure in regard to Urban Slums goes down from Rs. 190 crores to Rs. 174 crores. There was much noise made about Science and Technology and about Rohini. Do you know how much noise they made when we were in Government, about Science and Technology? How were we doing with Science and Technology? Let me try to give you some statistics. We had an outlay of Rs. 654 crores on Science and Technology. This was 0.94 per cent of the public sector investment. Now you have Rs. 864 crores. This is 0.88 per cent of the total investment. Yet they make all the noise. Where is this money going, Sir? This money is saved from Minimum-needs programme, Rural Housing, Urban Housing, Irrigation

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and Agriculture. Do you know where this money is going? It is going into the pockets of the manufacturers, large and medium industrialists. Against our outlay of Rs. 7252 crores which was 10.4 per cent of the outlay, you now have Rs. 13,237 crores, which is 13.5 per cent of the outlay. This is what you have done. Yet you go on attacking us. You call the farmers and you tell them that this is what you are going to do for them. Should there not be a limit to this? Should not the hon. Members there at least tell their Government that this sort of bluffing should not go on? I would like to tell to the farmers and the poor people of this country, here is a Government that bluffs, that distorts the facts. They are not telling you the realities of the situation as they are. They are taking you into a lane from which it will be very difficult to return. This is what I would like to warn the people of this country.

Yesterday the Railway Budget was presented to the House. There is no denying the fact that everybody, your own party leaders, your own Ministers, everyone in this country, particularly the ordinary people in our cities, have, in their common-sense, said that prices will go up as a result of your Railway Budget. There will be a steep rise in the prices of essential consumer articles. Don't give us statistics; ask the housewife. Similarly, when your Budget comes in the 28th of February, there will be a further rise. You will hit at us further. You will hit at the common man, the poor people, further. So, where exactly are you going? What exactly are you really trying to do? How much can you bluff them? How much can you use this so-called "Charisma" to sway the people and to lead them into a blind alley? How far? To what extent? You know, it become counter-productive; you will remember it. It will become counter-productive

much sooner this time. This 'Dynamic decade' bluff will not take 10 years to be called.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are always very fond of the words 'Dynamic decade'.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: They call it 'Dynamic decade'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. George Fernandes, you are also tired. I want to give you some rest. Therefore, you may please continue your speech on Monday.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Today at the Boat Club we had a meeting of our party. The police mercilessly beat some of the people who were coming back.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(FOURTEENTH REPORT)

SHR RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th February, 1981".

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon): I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"subject to the modifications that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1981 (Amendment of article 79, etc.) by Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration of their recommendation with regard to the said Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

“subject to the modification that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1981 (Amendment of Article 79, etc.) by Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration of their recommendation with regard to the said Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th February, 1981, subject to the modification that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1981 (Amendment of article 79, etc.) by Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration of their recommendation with regard to the said Bill.”

15.33 hrs.

UTILISATION OF MARGINAL FOREST LAND FOR SOCIAL SECURITY Bill*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the utilisation of marginal forest land by the landless poor for their

social and economic security simultaneously with the development of forests.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the utilisation of marginal forest land by the landless poor for their social and economic security simultaneously with the development of forests”.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I introduce the Bill.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Amendment of Sections 5, 12 etc.)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I introduce the Bill.

DISABLED PERSONS WELFARE BILL*

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for financial and

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 20-2-1981.

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other assistance in respect of the disabled and for the support of voluntary organisations and private organisations concerned with providing facilities for the welfare, shelter, employment, training and day-care of disabled persons.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for financial and other assistance in respect of the disabled and for the support of voluntary organisations and private organisations concerned with providing facilities for the welfare, shelter, employment, training and day-care of disabled persons."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 19)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I introduce the Bill.

HIGH COURT AT ALLAHABAD (ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT BENCH AT BAREILLY) BILL*

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT (Almora): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Allahabad at Bareilly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Allahabad at Bareilly."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: I introduce the Bill.

LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 17A)

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill, further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 20-2-1981.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL

(Amendment of article 368)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I introduce the Bill.

GENERAL CLAUSES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of section 23)

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the General Clauses Act, 1897.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the General Clauses Act, 1897."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 17 and 23)

SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH (Mathura): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

श्री रशीद मसूब (सहारनपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि अल्ल-गढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 1920 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

[श्री रशीद मसूब : (सहारनपुर) :

میں پرستار کرتا ہوں کہ علی گڑھ مسلم و شہادہ اعلیٰ تعلیم ۲۲۰ ع ۱۸۷۰ میں کرنے والے و دھیکہ کر پور استہدایت کرنے کی انومتی دی جائے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920.

The motion was adopted.

श्री रशीद मसूब : मैं विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

[श्री रशीद मसूब : मैं विधेयक

पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ -]

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Article 31B)

श्री बालासाहेब विखे पाटिल (कोपरगांव):
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of article 51)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I introduce the Bill.

PROVIDING OF EMPLOYMENT,
UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE
AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, SCHEME BILL*

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide employment to all

citizens of not less than 25 years of age, payment of unemployment allowance and for unemployment insurance scheme.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide employment to all citizens of not less than 25 years of age, payment of unemployment allowance and for unemployment insurance scheme."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I introduce the Bill.

15.45 hrs.

COUNTRY FISHING BOATS PROTECTION BILL—contd.

BY SHRI R. K. MHALGI.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motions moved by Shri R. K. Mhalgi on 19th December, 1980, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the protection of country fishing boats from the competition of motor boats and trawlers, be taken into consideration."

Shri Mhalgi to continue his speech.

†SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduced this Bill, the Country Fishing Boats Protection Bill, 1980, in this House some two months back. I rise now to explain the various provisions of this Bill. It has a special significance from the geographical and economic points of view. It is mainly

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 20-2-1981.

†The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

intended to protect the interests of small fishermen. Fishing is a very important trade in our country. It concerns, therefore, the interests of many members of this House. I, therefore, expect that it will be supported by all sections of this House.

From the geographical point of view, this Bill should be of great interest to the ten coastal States of our country. The States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Pondicherry, Andhra, Orissa, West Bengal have a coastal line. If we recall the map of our country, we find that we have a coastal line of 6500 Kms. Nearly 65 lakhs fishermen are engaged in fishing. If we include the families dependent on them, the number of persons who depend for livelihood on this profession goes upto three crores. As it concerns a huge number of people, the Bill is very important and deserves serious consideration by this House.

My constituency, Thane has a coastal line. I have been in contact with the fishermen of this constituency for the last four years and know their problems. I propose to discuss some of their problems in regard to this Bill.

In Clause 2 of the Bill, some definitions have been given. The areas for fishing should be demarcated in case of country boats, mechanised fishing boats and trawlers. Provision should be made to observe the restrictions. A country fishing boat shall fish only upto 5 Kms. from the coast, a motor boat shall fish only between 5 Kms. and 10 Kms. and a trawler shall not fish within 20 Kms. from the coast. The area beyond that limit would be available for trawlers. The areas prescribed for fishing should be strictly observed and owners of lanchers or trawlers who contravene the provisions should be punished.

16 hrs.

Hon. Member, Shri Varma has suggested an amendment that trawlers should fish beyond 10 Kms. instead of 20 Kms. I propose to accept his amendment.

Clause 4 of this Bill makes provision for the appointment of an authority to see that areas prescribed for fishing are not violated and cases are filed against those who fail to observe the provisions of Clause 3 of this Bill. Appointment of an authority has become necessary now because many clashes are taking place among the small fishermen and lanch owners. Poor fishermen become the victim of injustice. The lanch owners can afford to spend money to fight court cases. It causes serious problems to small fishermen who have no means. They have to suffer injustice and their plight goes unnoticed. Protection should, therefore, be given to these fishermen. The Government often advocate the cause of small and marginal farmers. I insist that Government should now come forward to protect the interests of small fishermen without which they cannot have social justice. The slogan of social justice would be futile if the measures to protect the interests of small fishermen are not enacted. My Bill has been moved in the House with a view to giving legal shape to the necessary measures and to see that social movement for the protection of the interests of the small fishermen strengthens.

India is the seventh country in the list of countries who carry on fishing as a major occupation. That is why we must seriously consider as to how to encourage this profession. The area of 200 miles from the coast has already been declared as "exclusive economic zone" by the Government of India in 1977. A coastal line of 6500 Kms and an area of 200 miles from the sea shore gives us a vast potential for fishing. If fishing is encouraged, it is bound to help in strengthening our economy. But it is un-

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

fortunate that despite this vast potential, we are not in a position to exploit it as we should have been. We cannot go in for deep fishing because we have only 70 trawlers in India which can undertake it. A small country like Japan has 15000 trawlers. Taiwan has 7000 trawlers. Our exclusive economic zone is being captured by the ships of these two countries.

In 1979, a ship belonging to Taiwan carried fish worth Rs. 8 lakhs from Tuticorin. We cannot compete with other countries as we have a very limited number of trawlers. We should encourage mechanisation and see that mechanised boats are manufactured on a large scale in our country.

Fish is the main item of food of crores of non-vegetarians in our country. It is the responsibility of the Government to make fish available in sufficient quantity. We make attempts to increase our foodgrains production in order to be self-sufficient. In this case also we must make vast fishing area available and provide food to the people who depend upon it.

The number of trawlers needs to be increased in a geometric proportion. Otherwise the field will be dominated by the foreigners. A trawler from Sri Lanka dipped one of our trawlers very recently in Jan, 1981. This is not for the first time that such an incident was repeated. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what assurance of protection has been given to our fishermen. The report regarding this should be presented to the House.

It is true that Government did take some steps by organising the coast guard. But what is the use of it if our marine wealth is looted from our exclusive economic zone. What has the Indian Navy done in this respect?

I feel that fishermen of all categories must get protection from Government. A question in this connection was asked in Lok Sabha in 1978. The Agriculture Minister had then assured that Government was concerned about this matter and they were going to take some steps in the near future. As the Janta Party Government could not remain in power the Agriculture Minister could not pursue the matter further.

Another question of a similar nature was asked on 29th July, 1980 by the hon. Member Shri Jadeja. In reply the Government have accepted some facts. I am glad that whatever provisions that I have proposed for the protection of the interests of fishermen have already accepted in principle by this Government. They have framed certain guidelines to demarcate area of fishing. A Committee called, Marine Products Development Authority was also set up some two years back. The Committee made 8 recommendations. One of the recommendations is exactly on the line of provisions of my Bill. But I feel that Central Government have some difficulty in implementing the recommendations. The difficulty appears to be constitutional. If the provisions have to be legislated, it is necessary to get such a resolution passed in Legislative Assemblies of such States who have a coastal line. The Central Government can present such a Bill only after receiving the approval of State Governments. The Central Government has already notified the guidelines to State Government. I want to know the date on which they have notified the guidelines to State Governments. I think at least a year and half has passed, but State Governments have not responded. Let the hon. Minister tell the House whether he is consulting State Governments in the matter and what steps have been taken to get their approval. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he has pursued the matter by sending reminders or discussing the subject at the meeting of

Agriculture Ministers of States. I am interested in knowing what progress has been made in getting the consent of State Governments.

I do not see any difficulty in having the approval of State Governments because out of the 10 States mentioned earlier, 7 States are ruled by Congress-I. What have then States done in this matter? The Governments of Kerala, Tamilnadu and West Bengal deserve congratulations as they have taken some concrete steps. The Government of Kerala issued an ordinance in November 1980 and accepted principles laid down in the guidelines. The Government of Tamilnadu have also issued notification prohibiting the mechanised boats from fishing within 3 Kms of the coast. Though some Governments have taken steps, the power of legislating lies with the Central Government. There is difference between notification and legislation. Unless a comprehensive legislation is passed the problem of small fishermen would not be solved. It is, therefore, necessary that the State Governments pass a resolution in their respective Assemblies and communicate their consent to the Central Government for legislating measures along the lines suggested by me.

If there are any technical difficulties in the case of the State Governments passing such a resolution, the Central Government should hold discussions with them, solve their difficulties and take an early decision in the matter.

Let me quote some figures to project the magnitude of the problem of fishermen. We have 1,92,000 small boats, 16,500 lanchets and 70 trawlers in our country. There are 2000 villages on the coastal line which have fishermen population. I have obtained these figures from "Marine Information Service, Cochin."

I would request the hon. Minister to fix a time limit to get the consent of State Governments and present a comprehensive Bill to this House.

Please accept my demands in principle and bring forward a Bill during this session.

16.10 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the protection of country fishing boats from the competition of motor boats and trawlers, be taken into consideration."

SHRI BAPU SAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 30 May, 1981."(1).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Eduardo Faleiro.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKER: Sir, I want to make one request. I have already intimated to the hon. Speaker that today I am going to speak in Marathi and, therefore, the Interpreter may be made available at that time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At present, I am occupying the Chair. I can permit you. I have absolutely no objection to that.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Marmugao): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with the declaration of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in 1977 and rapid acceleration in exports during the past two decades from Rs. 4 crore to over Rs. 260 crore—a great deal of interest has been aroused in the marine foods industry in India. We have made a tremendous progress as far as marine foods out of fish are concerned during the last two decades or so. But while making this big progress, we have not been able to, or the Government of India, at any stage, been able to provide a direction or a clear policy on different aspects of this industry. One of the vital issues of this industry is highlighted in this debate which is going on in this House.

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

The problem of traditional fishermen who have been fishing on our shores, on our coasts, with traditional means of small boats is not only confined to this country. I learn that it exists all over the area—wherever fishing is done. There is a big conflict between the traditional fishermen and the mechanised boats which is going on. I have just seen an article written by a Malaysian where he makes a case which is absolutely like the facts that we witness in our country. He styles the article as "Big crisis for Asia's small fishermen". This is what he writes. I quote:

"Nearly all of Asia's fishermen—an estimated 90 per cent—are small-scale operators working the coastal waters. The majority of them live below the officially-recognised poverty line of their respective countries. In Malaysia, 65 percent of the small fishermen fall into this category, with an annual income well below that of rubber, small-holders and paddy farmers. In Thailand, 70 per cent of fishing families fall below the poverty line.

Over the past two decades, total fish production from Asian waters has registered a dramatic increase. But the small fishermen have had no share in this bonanza. For them, catches have declined in size and the whole basis of their livelihood is threatened.

This situation has been brought about by the introduction in the sixties of large-scale trawling operations. Trawling produced spectacular results at first and spread rapidly. In Malaysia, in 1966—a year after trawling began—there were 590 trawlers, licensed and unlicensed. A year later, the number had increased to 1,090 and ten years later, there were 4,720 licensed trawlers alone."

I am reading this because it shows how much similar is the case in those

countries to our own and experience in India, in the coastal areas. He, further, goes on to say:

"By law, the trawlers are supposed to confine their activities to the open sea, outside the twelve mile limit. But in practice, they completely disregard this regulation."

The trawling nets, dragged through coastal waters, destroy the nets of the small fishermen and sweep up all the marine life in their path.

But not only is the small fishermen's livelihood endangered by trawling. The rapid development of trawling represents a long-term threat to the fish resources of south-east Asia. Current regulations permit the trawlers to use a net with a 25 mm mesh. This takes in a large number of young fish which should be left in the sea to reproduce. The minimum mesh size which can be used without depleting the fish population is 37.5 mm. The trawl nets, as they drag along the sea bed, are also likely to destroy the fishes' breeding grounds, and so on and so forth.

He first mentions our experience here. Why has the industry been booming and why has export been booming? Actually, the catch in actual terms, the total fishing catch, has not increased and this is brought out by the Indian writer Mr. Christopher Fouseca, Matanhy Saldanha and Urban Lobo in the Business Standard of 19th August, 1980, which is an indepth article on the cost to the nation from mechanised shipping. The facts in India are given. Now, I have represented the position to show how much similar is the problem here and to show how seriously the people there are looking at this problem and I request the Minister to look at this problem with the same seriousness. It is a very serious problem. You should intervene. I would just like you to see to this problem.

We have been contemplating this question of small fishermen mainly as a law and order problem. Now and then, there are clashes between trawlers and small fishermen and then the police intervene and they are taken to the Police station and that is the way we have been looking at this problem. This is a very narrow way of looking at the problem, a very short way of solving the problem. It solves nothing. One has to go into the grievances of the small fishermen. One has to see how far their personal problems and grievances can be solved. The depletion of natural resources are a loss to the country and, therefore, to the economy of the country at large.

The facts as far as this country is concerned have been brought out in the article in the Business Standard which I have mentioned and the facts and statistics are there. The traditional or artisan fishermen only constitute a community of 6.5 million people, fishing with 1,92,000 country-boats in Kattamaram. 2.7 million contribute 70 per cent of the total fish catch today. We get our total fish catch today of this 70 per cent from small fishermen and only 30 per cent come from the mechanised, from the big trawlers as far as domestic consumption is concerned. They are facing acute economic distress owing to the reckless and indiscriminate fishing activity in 16,500 mechanised trawlers in shallow waters owned by 8,000 persons employing directly or indirectly, 1,55,000 persons and contributing around 30 per cent of the total fish output.

Now the problem is this. These trawler mechanised boats, as Mr. Mhalgi has mentioned, come very close to the shore because there is shrimp, the main export material as far as fish products are concerned. There is also another reason, that is, going farther away is expensive in terms of diesel and we do not have also the skill and experienced people to man those trawlers, who know exactly how much fish and where and

how far away from the shore they are available. Now, as a result of coming close to the shore and fishing there, they put the small fishermen out of business practically and the small fishermen, as the article shows, in Malaysia and Thailand are in the same position as in this country. There are statistics which show that by and large the majority of them are below the poverty line as in this country and they do not have educational or any skills and they are unable to get a job elsewhere. It is not time to tell them to leave the profession. It affects them personally and also affects the fishing resources because the trawlers, when they come, they drag in such a manner, so violently, that the breeding grounds are destroyed, and therefore, the fish resources are affected. This is the problem in a summary form.

Now, what are the remedies that one finds? Mr. Mhalgi is right when he mentions the need for delimitation. He is not actually correct when he said that none of the States got the methods but, in any case, it is not true to say that this type of demarcating the States which are governed by the ruling party at the Centre, this kind of legislation demarcating a zone for the small country-boats, has not been promulgated. In Goa, for instance, the territory from where I come, we have this type of regulation, and the difficulty is there. The fishermen of Goa are dissatisfied. They are dissatisfied for the obvious reason that, in the sea, you cannot demarcate easily; you cannot demarcate a five-kilometre zone or, for that matter, any other zone. The alternative to this appears to be and which deserves serious consideration is that, in view of the fact that trawlers and mechanized boats destroy the breeding ground, during that season....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): How do you demarcate the territorial waters in the case of international conventions?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: We know the clashes that are going on. All the countries are quarrelling all the time that one is fishing in another's territorial waters. England, Iceland, Finland and others are quarrelling. And we should start quarrelling now. That is another that this Bill does not contemplate, because we find that big trawlers of foreign countries are coming within our own territorial waters and are fishing our fish away; our fishing resources are being depleted.

It is definitely difficult to demarcate the 5-kilometres. I should think, and I agree, that just because it is difficult it should not be given up. An effort should be made. It may not be possible to book all the cases of transgression, but definitely some cases of transgression can be booked. There, I would request the hon. Minister to arrange, in consultation with and with the cooperation of the Defence Ministry, to use the newly constituted coast guards to man the line to see that there is no transgression in this regard. They are doing this work as far as smuggling is concerned wherever there is a line. They may not be doing it in a foolproof manner, but definitely they are doing something. To that extent, the coast guards can be tried here also.

There is another aspect which deserves consideration. In view of the fact that these trawlers and mechanized craft come near the shore and destroy the breeding ground, a suggestion which I am making based on expert advice which has appeared in newspapers is that, during the breeding period of fish near the coast which begins in May and goes on for a period of six months, these mechanized craft should not be allowed to operate.

Due to our over-optimistic and not-very-scientific policies, at a particular stage, we encourage purchase of mechanized craft and we gave them subsidy and loans. As a result, a lot of people who are not affluent

have purchased mechanized craft taking loans. There, I should think that their demand that subsidy on diesel consumed by these mechanized craft should be made available to them in the same manner as is available to farmers, should be considered favourably, because, there is definitely a point there. The owner of a mechanized craft will say, "If a farmer gets subsidy to farm the land, I am farming the sea; there is also a food product here; there is, therefore, no reason why I should not get the benefit of subsidy on the diesel which is available to the farmer".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why don't you be more generous to fishermen? There are crores and crores of farmers, but the fishermen are fewer in number and are more poverty-stricken. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I fully agree. As I have said, it is a human problem. Apparently, there is discrimination. Due to our policy of encouraging purchase of mechanized craft, these people had gone in for buying these craft, and we must be able to compensate them. This will be a fair compensation. Of course, protection to the traditional fishermen is essential.

I have a few more words to add. Apart from the problem of fishermen which requires a very serious consideration and on which I am with the Mover of the Bill that there must be a time limit for the Government to bring in legislation to this effect—because this matter has been pending for a long time—, there was a report of a Committee; I understand, a Committee was constituted on fishing zones. Now, the committee, I further understand, has submitted its report, but we are not aware of what that report says.

In any case, I also understand that they have agreed in principle to this idea of fishing zones. So this fishing zone scheme should be implemented in a very categorical manner. It was a question of protecting first the traditional fishermen and then the owners of these mechanised craft which are

not actually trawlers. It is a misnomer to call them trawlers because they are small mechanised crafts.

Thirdly, the Ministry and the government should encourage the trawlers, the deep sea fishing trawlers to explore our tremendous wealth in fishing resources which lie untapped all over our territorial waters. Deep sea fishing trawlers should be encouraged and not these small mechanised boats and when you encourage the manufacture, constructing and putting into the water the deep sea fishing trawlers, you please see that munity to all the extent possible, are involved either in the ownership or in involved either in the ownership or in the manning or in the productivity and the benefit that these deep sea fishing trawlers produce because very often the grievance is that in this very profitable business, only the large industrial houses are there and this is really not a very healthy pattern. One cannot at least discourage today large industrial houses or anybody from tapping resources which lie untapped. But to all the extent possible, we must see that this business is also owned by the small man and particularly, by the people who have been in this line, who have been traditional, fishermen, who have no other alternative and no other option in life.

There is an important aspect here for us who come from the coastal areas. I think most of the people are helpless. Many of us are fish-eaters and many of us find that the prices of fish are ruling very high. While we are speaking about all this legislation, the common people who are a larger percentage of people than the fishermen, are paying exorbitant prices for the type of fish they consume. The reason is that the fishermen first go to the intermediary and the intermediary will sell and make a substantial profit. Co-operatives of fishermen for this purpose must be encouraged. Refrigeration facilities must be there and fishing harbours also must be there.

Now I come from a place where we have such a huge and substantial com-

munity. We do not have single fishing harbour. We do not have any refrigeration facilities anywhere and as a result, both the fishermen and the common man who consume this particular type of food are suffering. The fishermen do not get remunerative prices and the consumer is paying exorbitant prices. This type of a very great economic gap exists and this can be cured by the government by bringing in this fundamental and elementary facility.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up. Please conclude.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Well, Sir, you have rung the bell and I also end my speech.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): Fortunately, in this House there are quite a good number of MPs who come from the coastal areas and I am sure the Bill that has been moved hereby my colleague cuts across partylines.

As far as the coastal areas are concerned, if you analyse their economic conditions, you will find that these are the beautiful areas of the country where we find that poverty is clothed in beauty and if you try to set aside this beauty, you will find that a strange type of poverty is there. That is because of the conditions of work. I am one among those who believe that in this line of activity, our stress will have to be on labour-intensive professions and industries and the Bill which is moved by my colleague is nothing else but a fulfilment of one of the dreams of Gandhiji that whenever we try to encourage new professions, new industries and new innovations, we must try to see that the labour-intensive professions and industries do not suffer at all.

As far as this problem is concerned, fortunately, there was a forum for country boat fishermen rights held at Bangalore in August 1979. I think the fishermen's representatives, representing various States, wherever the coastal areas are involved, had attended this. They have prepared documents.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

They had elaborate discussions and as a result of that, certain consensus was arrived at. I know that in implementing the provisions of the Bill that has been moved by my friend, there might be some difficulty. But, there is always a gap between what is real and what is ideal. It is always our effort to see that the real thing comes as close to the ideal thing as possible. That is not exactly the purpose of this Bill. In our country, according to the document that has been prepared by the forum, we find that throughout India, the coastline is of the order of 5,600 KM. Those who resort to non-mechanised fishing number 6.5 million. This is a fairly large number. Unfortunately, there is an unhealthy competition between mechanised fishing and non-mechanised fishing. Very often technical problems arise.

My hon. friend from Goa asked whether it would be possible for us to demarcate certain distances as reserved for non-mechanised fishing. Even in the international field, there has been a certain regulation and we always talk in terms of territorial waters. There we do not raise the theoretical and practical issues. How is it possible for us to define what exactly the territorial water is?

There are certain disputes. The disputes are overcome and ultimately the problems are settled. In settling those problems, new problems are created. I do not know whether we will be able to demarcate even the territorial waters at the international level. For fishing, why should we not be able to have a prescription of 20 km distance from the share exclusively reserved for those who are fishermen? There are two types here—one is a distance of 10 km. The other is a distance of 20 km. At that conference, actually, the distance suggested was 20 km., as a compromise, 10 km. distance was accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN Was India represented there?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Fishermen's representatives from almost all the coastal were represented there. I have with me a document from which you will find this. My friends from Goa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh including Kerala and West Bengal were represented. They actually prepared this document. They arrived at a certain consensus. But, when we sit around the table there can be certain compromises or certain adjustments made. I am one of those who feel that this is the problem which should be solved with some adjustments. If necessary some sort of accommodation or adjustment should be there. But, in the Bill, the limit that has been prescribed is actually 20 km. This was the consensus arrived at this conference which was held in Bangalore.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not gone through the paper. I want to know whether they were representatives of the Indian farmers only or there were others from other countries also who were present.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Only Indian farmers were present at this forum. We can take a hint from you and suggest that an international forum should be organised. We are thankful for your constructive suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My information is that there are fishermen or may be there are some capitalists who own big trawlers. They bring them to our coastal area for fishing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are giving the slogan 'workers of the world, unite'. Your slogan 'Fishermen of the world unite' is welcome. We shall pass on this to our friends in different countries. As far as the demand of the small farmers is concerned, they have put forth three or four demands. I would not like to repeat all the points that have been stated here.

The first point was this. All of them agree that 20 km. distance should be

a protected area for non-mechanised fishing. The second demand that they have made is that since the trawlers rush to the port for catching prawns they create disturbances in our area. Sir, very often in the peak season it happens that if a small number of trawlers go in for catching the prawns in that case the entire field is not largely disturbed and as a result of that non-mechanised fishermen are not disturbed but if the number of trawlers that run into the sea are in very large number in that case the whole sea atmosphere is disturbed and as a result thereof the non-mechanised fishermen suffer to a great extent. Therefore, I do not want to take that idealistic stand that big trawlers should not be allowed to enter even in peak season but unless certain restriction is kept on the number of trawlers the sea will be disturbed and the non-mechanised fishermen will suffer to a great extent. This is one of the demands made at this conference.

Then there is the third demand. Very often the nets that are utilised by those who resort to certain implements—which are sophisticated implements—are different from those which are used by non-mechanised fishermen. There are Persian nets. Those who have Persian nets can utilise them in shallow waters and if you use Persian nets in shallow waters in that case also the non-mechanised fishermen suffer to a great extent. Therefore, some sort of restriction has to be kept not only on mechanised fishing but also on the use of Persian nets.

Then, Sir, as far as country boats are concerned they are required to approach the customs authorities and after every 21 days they are required to renew their passes. This results into lot of mal-practices. Those of us who are conversant with the problems of the fishermen know it very well that this is the common complaint of fishermen in a number of areas that if after every 21 days they are required to renew their passes in that case it gives room for lot of bureaucratic

complications and malpractices. Therefore, fishermen have demanded that customs authorities should allow them to extend their passes once a year.

Then, Sir, very often in a number of States fisheries and agriculture are clubbed together. At the Centre also fisheries and agriculture are treated by the same department. Now, there is certain reasoning behind that. There are certain common problems and common difficulties. If small agriculturists set-up a certain cooperative very often they require loan and are able to get loan at concessional rates. In some cases they are able to get loans at a concessional rate to the extent of 4 per cent. It has been the consistent demand of the small fishermen, especially those who resort to non-mechanised fishing that whenever they are able to set up small fishermen's cooperative they should be able to get the same facilities as are available to the agriculturists. Since the fishermen and agriculturists are very often clubbed together, as far as loans are concerned, the same facilities should be made available to them. I know it very well, Sir, that as far as this aspect is concerned, this is not strictly within the jurisdiction of this Bill, but it is an allied problem. Just as there are certain basic industries and there are certain ancillary industries, so also, this Bill is there and there are certain ancillary aspects of this Bill. Connected with this Bill there are also certain ancillary aspect of the problem. There are problems connected with non-mechanised fishing etc. I hope that this will be properly taken care of.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): You mentioned 21 days. Can you explain this further? Where is this stated? Who issues the licence for 21 days?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will give you a concrete instance. As far as Maharashtra is concerned, in

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

the coastal area of Konkan, these people go to the Customs authorities and they take a pass for undertaking this kind of an activity. They have to take a pass from them. Then they continue their operations. After 21 days what happens is this. If they are not able to renew the pass, in that case, they are served with a notice by the Customs authorities. They are not allowed to undertake any fishing operation at all. I am suggesting that this leads to a number of malpractices and also leads to bribery. (*Interruptions*). You can call it 'licence' or 'pass'—whatever you like. So, my point is this...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Dandavate, may I know, how has this custom started? May I know how this practice of 21 days started actually? What is the sanctity for it? What is the reasonableness or otherwise for it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: By implication you are agreeing with me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. But I want an elucidation from you. You have studied this problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My elucidation is that it is an absurd limit. Their elucidation is that it is a necessary limit. So, I cannot elucidate on behalf of the Customs authorities. I can only elucidate it on behalf of the Fishermen's representatives. They feel that there is no sanctity about these 21 days at all. On the contrary, what I feel is, that this has been created due to adherence to bureaucratic procedures. They give rise to some lacuna or the other; it results in some malpractice or the other. I do not wish to cast aspersion on anybody. That is not in my nature; I never do it. But the entire bureaucratic machinery will function in such a manner that there will be scope for bribery; there will be scope for corruption; there will be scope for malpractice. Therefore, I do feel that this limit should be extended for one year.

Now I come to the operative part. If this Bill (which has been moved by

my colleague) is adopted, then what happens? How is this going to be implemented? As far as Goa is concerned, the position is this. They are able to implement the scheme effectively—they are having launches which are called Police Patrolling Launches. They are constantly on the move. If they find that certain trawlers are not able to keep up to the limit, in that case, they are arrested; they are prosecuted. As a result of that, it acts as a deterrent. In number of cases this limitation has been met. But at the same time this type of Police Patrolling Launches in sufficient numbers are not available with the Customs at all. So, this is the type of thing which one finds in the entire coastal region. They say, yes, there is a provision, but because we have not got adequate equipment, we are not able to resort to Police Petrolling on the high sea. I do feel that whatever Bill is introduced, it would be meaningless unless there are adequate safeguards provided so far as Police Petrolling is concerned, in order to see that this particular limit is maintained. And therefore my suggestion to the hon. Minister is that he must give proper guidelines. There must be Central legislation. If you leave the problem only to the State this problem cannot be solved at all. It is necessary that in certain matters priority has to be given for Central legislation. If a Central legislation cannot be adopted, let there be certain Central guidelines. And if there are Central guidelines, let there be some authority to find out whether the Central guidelines are implemented and properly operated or not. Unless this type of machinery is created, I am afraid, it will not be possible to see that Central legislation is adequately implemented. Therefore, only if this operative portion of the Bill is effectively implemented, will the Bill have some meaning. Otherwise, it will just be on the Statute Book. It will not be implemented. I hope and trust that the Bill will be adopted and it will be implemented effectively.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, almost all the important points have already been covered

and I am glad that Prof. Dandavate has noted the fact that this Bill cuts across party lines. We are generally in favour of the principle underlying this Bill. But I am concerned about the manner in which the Central Government moves about these things. Let me take, in this context, a particular problem. More than 1½ years ago, possibly one year and 9 months ago, the fishermen met in Bangalore and they made their recommendations. Ever since the present Central Government has been installed, the Department of Fisheries has been busy to preparing a Bill sending it to the States and awaiting their response. They had to wait for Mr. Mhalgi to come forward and introduce this Bill before they could possibly open their eyes and begin to think of what they have to do. It is not a satisfactory state of things. My fear is that the same sort of things prevails in all Departments, in most of the Departments at the Central Government level. I would like the departments concerned to be more active, more concerned about the social welfare aspect of these problems and try to respond to the call of the people concerned in the respective spheres and themselves try to bring forward the necessary legislations.

What is the use of having a Department here with so many officers and at the same time all of them depending only on correspondence so far as the State Governments are concerned? Would it not be possible and should it not be their duty to send their own high-placed officers to the States, wake them up wherever necessary, encourage those Governments where they are already thinking on these lines and get things done so that their response will be available as soon as possible and the Government would be able to come forward with the necessary Bill to be introduced in this Parliament and get it passed. I would like the Government at the Centre to give some attention to this aspect of this Bill.

Coming to the Bill, I agree with my hon. friend Prof. Dandavate, that there should be a Central legislation. If a

Central legislation is objected to by a majority of the States, let them have a kind of legislation which would lay down the general guidelines and leave it to the State Governments to adopt it, with necessary modifications adding some detailed clauses. But it should be taken up by the Central Government. Let there be no more delay in regard to this matter. It is not possible for our Government to see what other Governments are doing in other parts of the world because this is a special problem concerning employment of these country boats and their owners. This is a special problem for India because we suffer from overpopulation, unemployment in general and then on top of it we have got this large number of people already employed in it and their dependants come to more than a crore of people all over India. They have to be given necessary protection. It does not matter whether it is 5 kilo metres or 10 kilo metres or 20 kilo metres. Let them state clearly that no mechanised trawlers should encroach upon this area of 10 kilometers. But at the same time let it be understood by them that they should try to keep away, as far as possible, upto 20 kilometers, or between 10 and 20 kilometers. By mistake, sometimes they may possibly encroach upon it, in that case they need not be prosecuted, but they should be certainly warned. There should be a space which would be something like 'no man's area' where there can be encroachments but under proper supervision and constraints. All these people who are working with country boats need special protection. That protection is sought to be given by the State Government and wherever it is found to be inadequate, the Central Government should consider it its duty to supplement whatever the State Governments are able to do and are willing to do. That has not been done satisfactorily till now. I hope the Central Government will take note of this suggestion and try to help these people.

My hon. friend wanted to make some distinction between the owners of big trawlers and owners of

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

small mechanised crafts. I do not know how far it is a reasonable thing to do, but then let not this distinction be made in such a manner as to encroach upon the opportunities for employment and profits for the country boat owners. Most of these people are very poor people and small people. They need assistance in regard to the purchase of these country boats, nylon nets and the supply of nylon yarn and supply of credit as also dresses. On top of all these things, they need also compensation. Often times they lose their limbs and lives because of accidents in the sea and also because of shark bites etc. Such people when they die or are seriously disabled should be provided with necessary protection at the cost of Government, whether it is the local Government or the Union Government; let these Governments make up their mind in regard to that.

When all these protections are given to these people; it is also necessary for the Government to see that their housing conditions are improved. Today their housing conditions are in a very bad state. Very few of them have a one-room house with RCC roof. More or less, all of them have thatched huts, all along our coastal line. These people have also got to be provided with necessary protection from fire. Fire accidents take place almost every year in most parts of these areas and no protection has been given till now. Wherever there are huge congregations of these people, I would like fire stations to be opened.

The World Bank has come forward to give loans and grants to the State Governments as well as the Union Government to develop deep-sea fishing. In the name of deep-sea fishing, many of our educated people, enterprising people and some rich enough young people are now going in for these trawlers and they go on developing fishing as a kind of industry. But when it

comes to country boat people, it is, more or less, like agriculture. Actually they call their catches as crops. 'We have a big crop', they say. Like an agriculturist, they look upon this as a kind of crop. Therefore, they have got to be given all the facilities that are being given to the agriculturists and these facilities should be extended to these people.

I am not in favour of Shri Parulekar's suggestion for circulation of this Bill, because I am impatient to get things done and I would like the Government to straightway go ahead and see to it that they get response from the State Governments and they call a conference of the Ministers and Directors dealing with this particular problem and get some agreement out of that conference. They should then try to implement whatever conclusions they reach by way of introducing a Bill here and get it passed and also sanction the necessary funds for helping the country boat people especially as if it is a special responsibility of the Government of India.

***SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR** (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my hon. friend Shri Mhalgi has come forward with a Bill before the House which concerns the intimate problems of fishermen living on the sea coast. Mr. Mhalgi is in touch with the people of coastal area for the last four or five years as he says. He has also collected information regarding the problem of fishermen in his constituency.

I would humbly like to submit, Sir, that the constituency from which I have been elected has 250 miles of coast line. From my childhood sea had been my companion. I have played with the tides and also fought with them. Many friends of mine happen to be fishermen by profession. I can certainly understand sentiments behind this Bill. I share with them. I also endorse the statement of objects and reasons of this Bill. The small fisher-

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

man and their profession must be secured and must be protected. I definitely agree with these views of Prof. Madhu Dandavate. There cannot be any difference of opinion on this point. But the question is whether passing of this Bill is going to solve their problems. Hon. Members who spoke on this Bill did not mention anything regarding this. If this Bill is passed as it is, I am afraid that it is neither going to solve the problems of owners of mechanised boats and trawlers nor those of small fishermen using country boats. The problems will, on the hand, aggravate creating serious problems.

My hon. colleague, Prof. Rangaji opined that he does not agree with my amendment. I would like to know from hon. Minister whether Government have consulted experts in this field before writing to the State Governments about their consent to the proposal of fixing area of fishing. I request the hon. Minister to kindly enlighten me on this point. If we study oceanography, we will realise that these problems are not going to be solved by stipulating areas of fishing. I did not find either in the speech of Mr. Mhaigi or other hon. Members the basis on which the limit of 5 Kms. is prescribed. Why it is not 2, 3 or 6 Kms. I also seek an explanation of this point. We seem to forget that even if we fix the limit of 5 Kms. it is not going to solve the problem. If we study east and west coast of India, we observe that the depth of water is not uniform upto certain distance from the coast. As we move towards South from North, the depth of water varies. At the distance of 5 Kms. from the coast, the depth may be 2 fathom, at some point 5 fathom, 20 fathom and so on. The movement of shrimps, the most cherished delicacy which we export to foreign countries and earn foreign exchange does not depend upon the distance from the coast but upon the depth of water. This problem has to be studied from this angle. By fixing the limit of 5 Kms. for fishing we are not going to solve the problem of owners of country boats.

In this context I would like to place some facts before the hon. Members for their kind consideration. We will have to obtain operational details regarding the technique of Fishing from the persons who are engaged in this profession. We presume that the owners of non-mechanised boats are poor and those of mechanised ones are affluent. We look at this problem from this view point. But I think that this is a very wrong approach of looking at this problem. Owners of mechanised boats are not rich. They have loans to be paid off, court cases are filed against them. They have mechanised their boats by getting loans from Government and nationalised banks.

I would like to point out that fishing is carried on by four types. The fishing carried on in Goa known as fishing by Rapan is upto the limit of two kilometres where fishing nets are thrown on both sides of boat and the net is pulled by hand in the catchment area of two km. This kind of fishing does not come under the purview of this Bill.

17.00 hrs.

Fishing is also carried on by gillnets. Fishing done by these gillnets would be jeopardised with the enactment of this Bill. I will request the hon. Minister to kindly consider this before legislating. There are two types of gillnets—bottom nets and surface gillnets. Fishing by these nets is done only beyond 5 K.M. I would like to tell Mr. Mhaigi who comes from Thane that fishing on the coast of Thane district border is done by bottom nets from 5 to 10 K.Ms. from the sea shore. It is not done within 5 kilometres from the coast. While going to Goa when we leave Bombay we see poles; the nets go deep down. The owners of non-mechanised boats reach at catchment area with their country boats and do fishing and earn their livelihood. If the area of 5 Kms. is stipulated, thousands of these fishermen of Thane district will lose their business and face starvation. That is why I had pointed

[Shri Bapu Saheb Parulekar]

out that the owners of both mechanised and non-mechanised boats are going to suffer if these provisions are implemented.

Fishing by gillnets is done by non-mechanised boats and that too beyond 5 Kms. from the coast. I request, Sir, we will have to consider this question in consultation with the marine experts and fishermen who have been in this profession for many years, and then legislate on this subject. Otherwise, a Bill which intends to protect the interests of fishermen will do them harm.

Another kind of fishing is done on the west coast with the help of dole-nets. This is also done beyond 5 Kms. from the coast because these nets cannot be fixed within 5 Kms. That is why I would like to know what are we going to do about small fishermen who carry on fishing by these 3 types from Bombay to Bangalore, excluding Goa. If we are not in a position to answer this question, it is better to consult an expert and on the basis of his experience and knowledge a decision can be taken,

We will also have to give a serious thought to the problems of owners of mechanised boats. Sir, people generally presume that as in case of agriculture certain crops can be grown in certain areas, so also particular variety of fish is available within 5 Kms. and another variety is available beyond that limit. This seems to be the presumption while formulating the Bill, but it is completely a wrong notion.

We seem to forget that fish keep on moving.

In this connection, one or two points have to be looked into seriously. Nationalised banks have sanctioned loans worth lakhs of rupees to the fishermen for mechanising their boats. All these fishermen are poor who did not have

a mechanised boats. The Government sanctioned the scheme of giving loans to fishermen thinking that they can fish superior quality of fish, export to foreign countries and earn foreign exchange. We also tend to forget that fishing cannot be done in the months of May, June, July and August. Shrimps or Prawns are available in the month of September, October, November and December only within 5 Kms. from the coast because the food for this variety of fish is available only in that area. If the restriction of 5 Kms. is put for fishing, fishermen who have been given loans worth lakhs of rupees will not be in a position to fish in that area during that period.

*I may invite the attention of the hon. Minister to this particular point and request him to kindly reply to this. I have gone through certain reports of the Ministry of Agriculture, which mention that 90 per cent of the shrimps and prawns caught by the trawlers or mechanised boats are exported and we get foreign exchange out of it. The report further mentions that during the period September to December these shrimps and prawns are available within an area of 5 Km. from the shore. If that is the position, kindly consider whether the mechanised boats would get any prawns or shrimps from September to the end of December. The only season when they would be available to them would be from January to April, because from May the season ends. When these fishermen have taken lakhs of rupees by way of loans, they will not be in a position even to pay back the interest if you lay down this limit of 5 Km. This is a point which has to be investigated. It is for this purpose that I have given my amendment, not with the purpose of helping or serving the interests of either big fishermen or the small fishermen.

A reference was made by my friend, Shri Faleiro, to the consumption of diesel. You have fixed the 5 Km. limit. If the trawlers or mechanised boats

have to reach that point, they have to go from the shore 10 Km. and come back another 10 Km., which means 20 Km., which will consume a barrel and a half of diesel, which costs Rs. 650. In these days whether Rs. 650 can be spent economically on such trips is a question which has to be considered.

Then, Prof. Madhu Dandavate referred to the territorial waters and said that if we can decide what are the territorial waters, why can we not decide this line of 5 Km. With all due respect to him, I feel that this is not correct, because we are making this provision penal. If the trawler comes within the area of 5 Km., it is an offence and he will be prosecuted. But is it possible to prove in a court of law that a particular trawler came within 5 Km? It is well nigh impossible. So, all these persons would be acquitted, because they will get the benefit of doubt. So, what is the use of such laws, which cannot be implemented, which will simply remain as dead laws in the statute book? If you want to see that the interests of the small fishermen are protected, this is not the way of coming up with legislation.

Further, this cannot be implemented by the coastal guards, because we have only one ship. Taking into consideration the length of this coastline, I think it is not possible. Even the small launches, to which a reference was made by Prof. Dandavate, even they cannot do it. Therefore, I would request you to consider one aspect. Instead of spending on the coastal guards, or on police and other things, is it not possible for us to assist the small boatmen, who have small boats, for getting their boats mechanised. So, why not formulate a scheme to financially assist those, whose boats are not mechanised. We can give them money for mechanisation. This is the only way in which we can solve the problem. If you make 5 Km. and beyond 5 Km. limits, you are only asking them to fight among themselves, and that will not solve the problem.

I would, therefore, request the Government not to get this Bill passed, but to take the opinion of the experts. So, I press my amendment. Let us have the opinion of the experts on this particular issue.

17.15 hrs.

RE. AMENDMENTS TO THE MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. CHAIRMAN: A list showing the numbers of amendments to the Motion on Address by the President treated as moved on the basis of the slips received from Members concerned, has been put up on the Notice Board for the information of Members.

In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

17.15 hrs.

COUNTRY FISHING BOATS PROTECTION BILL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. B. K. Nair may speak.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, I am on a point of order. I gave my name two days ago. But my turn has not yet come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am keeping your name in my mind and your name will be the next.

(Interruptions).

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will you tell me when my name will come, so that I can go after speaking?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already told you. Probably you did not care to listen. I told you very definitely that your name will be next after he has

[Mr. Chairman]

spoken. Can anything be clearer? (*Interruptions*). And I imagine that both of you are from the same State.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: That is a different thing. The person who gave the name first must be called first and if you go out of the way, I have nothing to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, that discretion lies with the Chair and I think you won't like it to be withdrawn.

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Quilon): I am happy to have the opportunity on this occasion to mention some general issues regarding the welfare of fishermen. I am glad that certain aspects concerning the lives of fishermen have also been included in this discussion apart from the question putting a limit on the motor boats in respect of their area of operation. The fishermen community, you must remember, is a community which contributes very much to the welfare of the nation without getting anything at all in return. In fact, it is only a one-way traffic so far as they are concerned. They are living in the poorest of conditions and are neglected. This 6,500 kilometres of coastline is inhabited by these people within one kilometre or so of the coast. You don't provide any housing for them. They just live in huts huddled among themselves. No roads are built, no educational facilities are provided. They are labouring for the nation without getting anything. It is a one-way traffic. This community of 65 lakhs of people is a neglected community. We don't give them any amenities. What I want to mention is that housing is one of the major items that we have to pay attention to. Next, education and medical facilities for them have also to be provided. Apart from all this, there is the question of security so far as these people are concerned. During the monsoon these people go into the sea and it is very often that many of them do not return. There is no scheme of insurance to insure that something is made available to their

families if something happens to them. So, I have been suggesting in this House on more than one occasion the institution of a fishermen's welfare fund. A Fishermen Welfare Fund should be instituted. It should be collected by way of a levy on sea food exports as we do in the case of coal mined. We have 200 crores of sea food items for export. Levy on a modest scale can provide the fund for various welfare amenities.

Insurance should be there for accidents, etc. Unemployment benefit and old age benefit should be given.

There is the problem of sea erosion. My own State of Kerala is very much prone to sea erosion. So many huts get washed away. Lives are lost. Action should be taken to check sea erosion and to give protection to the fishermen.

Adequate fishing harbour facilities are not available. We are talking of country boats but where will these be kept at night. So fishing harbour should be made for the purpose. In Neendakara harbour, perhaps the biggest in the country, problems are many. This now provides facilities only for mechanised boats. Along the coast of Kerala there are many sites where adequate harbour facilities can be provided for country craft also. Construction of a breakwater near Quilon should also be taken up. About 5000 fishermen families can be provided security for their habitation and also for keeping their boats. I hope you will kindly pass on this request of mine to the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is listening you.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: I hope he will also reply.

The people are largely uneducated. They are confined mainly to fishing for their livelihood. Many of them are unemployed because they are illiterate. Without education there is no scope

for employment. Some sort of occupational, technical education facilities should be provided so that their load of unemployment on their families is lifted. Only one or two male members of unemployment on their families is able to sustain their family. Some sort of craft training or technical training should be provided to these people. This is the community. I am repeating, from which we take the maximum by way of nutritional food and export commodities but they themselves live on a meagre standard of living. Their standard of life is far below the average.

Even the Sixth Plan document does not make a mention of these poor men and their problems. No provision has been made for their improvement.

They do not have spokesmen. Nobody has taken up their case as is done in the case of farmers and other categories.

This is a class of workmen who have never gone on strike throughout their life. We hear of L.I.C. strike, strike by Government Servants. But we have never heard of strike by the fishermen. As Mr. Churchill said, "It is in another context it is a case of so much being owned by so many to so few."

About the suggested protection of 5 km. or 10 km., I think, it may not be workable. Yesterday, we were discussing about prohibition. This also is just like that here. It is not practicable to enforce it. The coast guard is there. But despite that smuggling is taking place. There is a coast-line of 6,500 km. It will not be possible to protect the entire coast line. It is rather much to expect that. These people are carrying on with traditional craft and traditional fishing methods. My suggestion is that steps should be taken to provide them also with mechanised boats. Otherwise, this community cannot survive for long. We are in an age of mechanisation. To earn their livelihood without mechanised boats, they are bound to suffer. They should be provided with mechanised boats so that they can earn a

little more and have a better source of livelihood.

Lastly, when we talk of mechanised boats, I would like to just mention that the other day, I was listening to the case of motor boat owners at Quilon. No less than 2000 motor boats are plying in Neendakara harbour. They were saying that they were running at a heavy loss. Every boat, every day, needs about 200 litres of diesel; there are about 5-6 workmen on each boat and there are other expenses also. At least Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 expense is involved in respect of each boat per day. The return, their catch, is only worth Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. Therefore, they are losing about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per boat, per day. So, I suggest that the supply of diesel at a subsidised rate may be given to these people as we are doing in the case of kisans.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, many hon. members have expressed their views and I am not in a mood to add anything more.

Further, this subject-matter relates to Schedule VII, State List, Item No. 21 and, therefore, the operative part of this Bill may not be implemented or cannot be implemented by the Central Government. That does not mean that this House should not deal with this vital subject. As earlier speakers, one after another, have said, this concerns the weakest section of our society who contributes a large amount of foreign exchange.

Going through the Government pronouncements, I find, in the President's Address of last year, it is stated:

"Government are aware that optimum utilisation of our sea resources is important for our future economic development. Since a multi-disciplinary approach is required to exploit the vast resources of the ocean, appropriate institutional arrangements are being worked out."

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

Again, referring to the Finance Minister's speech dated 11th March, 1980, it says:

"...of agricultural and allied activities must receive high priority in our Plan and it has set apart Rs. 32 crores for exploitation of inland and marine fish potential."

I would like to know from the Government how much money is spent on the socio-economic developmental activities for these weaker sections and how far welfare measures are implemented for the benefit of these people. It is said that if proper exploitation and exploration are conducted we can feed millions and millions of people in India. 70 per cent of our people are illiterate and about 40 per cent of our people are below the poverty line. This poverty and illiteracy can be eradicated provided there is a scientific approach to this issue.

Going through some of the articles, I find that sea area is divided into three categories. (i) territorial sea area up to 12 miles and (ii) contiguous zone up to 24 miles and (iii) exclusive economic zone up to 200 miles. There again, it is divided up to 8 fathoms, 8 to 10 and 10 to 12. Though it is divided in these, I would like to know what are the steps taken by the Government to see that these demarcated areas are properly utilised without disbalancing the ecology of the oceanography. What is the study report on this issue? I am told that there are 6,000 deep sea vessels in Thailand 12,000 in Japan and India has around 60. These foreign trawlers come to the Indian water territory and exploit sea resources, which has immense wealth. As earlier speakers mentioned, there is no system of supervision, surveillance or to apprehend these poachers. It is said that it West Bengal alone, every month Rs. 5 crores worth of fish are caught by these trawlers. What steps we have taken? According to the Shipping Act, are we in a position to do anything? How many vessels

have we impounded? Navy say that they do not have the vessels, ship going materials, to dictate and apprehend these poachers? The number of poachers is not meagre and small. Who is controlling the coastal area? When there are clashes between mechanised boats' crew and the traditional people, there is nobody to look after them. As Mr. Faleiro has said, it is being looked upon as a law and order problem. Actually, it is not a law and order problem. It is really a class-war between those who have (*Interruptions*) this advantage of technology, work and resources, and those who do not have.

A survey conducted by the Kerala Government has revealed that 50 per cent of these fishermen are in debt. It is seasonal work. Therefore, they are most of the time starving and when they borrow the money, their hands are tied to these money-lenders. How much have we given out of Rs. 32 crores set apart in our Budget towards this end?

Going through the articles, I see that there are 13 organisations handling this vital subject. Agriculture Department, Commerce, Science and Technology and Indian Council of Agriculture. A Seminar was held in Cochin. It has highlighted the defects of not co-ordinating, not linking, various organisations of this Government. If you want to do anything for these weaker sections and to stop the exploitation of sea wealth, it is high time that we coordinate all these agencies of the Government.

It is said that 50 million tonnes of fish is within 30 miles of Indian coastal area and, only 2.5 million tonnes are caught, and out of this 2.5 million tonnes 1.5 million tonnes are caught by Indians and 1 million tonnes are caught by the poachers. See the magnitude of this problem. We have the resources but we are not in a position to exploit them. We have six million people who are traditional fishermen, but we are not in a position to give them anything—I would not say 'anything'; I

mean, not anything in a substantial way. What is the reason for this? The reason is that, as Prof. Ranga said, they are not an organized sector; their interests are not properly highlighted or lobbied in Parliament as well as in the State Assemblies. I am surprised to see that six imported vessels, deep sea fishing vessels, have been given by the West Bengal Government to private agencies. In West Bengal over three lakhs of fishermen are struggling for their existence. Could the State Government not have organized a cooperative movement, co-operative society, and given to them? A remarkable work in this field has been done by the Kerala State; they have initiated and organized cooperative societies through which these mechanized boats and other equipment are given. What I am saying is that all the State Governments are not taking interest. The seriousness of this problem is not realised yet. This being a States subject, if the Centre comes forward with a legislation on this, certainly there will be resistance from the States. I fully agree with the suggestion that proper guidelines should be framed and issued for the information of the people.

The second point I would like to stress is that the cooperative movement should be strengthened and encouraged in this sector. A bitter experience of Kerala in this regard is that, if a co-operative society is organized, then vested interests crop up and they see that it does not function. As I said earlier, because of their indebtedness, they are not in a position to resist this. Unless there is a strong will on the part of the Centre, I am sure any measure that we may be taking or the State Government may be taking may not be fruitful. Therefore, my second suggestion is that the cooperative movement should be highlighted and encouraged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Arakal, please sit down. I want to assess the sense of the House. This debate started at 3.40 today. Two hours are now over. What is the sense of the

House? Should the debate continue? And for how long?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Should be continued.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For how long? Normally we adjourn at 6.00 p.m.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): We may adjourn at 6.00. It can continue on the next occasion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, we will adjourn at 6.00 p.m. The debate will continue next fortnight...

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): What about the next Bill, the Constitution Amendment Bill, in my name? Will it lapse?

MR. CHAIRMAN: My information is that the Bill does not lapse. If this Bill is carried over to the next day, the next priority will be there; it will not lapse.

Mr. Arakal may continue.

The third point I was suggesting is that this matter being in the agricultural sector which is a priority sector, there should be subsidy. Whether it be for the diesel or for other purposes, there should be subsidy in the matter and unless subsidy is given, many of these boat-owners will be put into trouble. They will not be able to carry on their work.

The fourth suggestion is that there should be a gradual mechanisation in this field. Just as we have adopted gradual mechanisation in the agricultural sector, harvesting of the sea should also be mechanised gradually, through the co-operative movement. Unless we take in the traditional fishermen and train them in this modern art of catching fish and harvesting the sea, there will be serious incidents having national repercussions where violence may be resorted to. To avoid that there should be gradual mechanisation, bearing in mind that it does not disturb the ecology of the oceanography,

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

The fourth suggestion is that there are over 16000 mechanised boats now in India operating in our sea-shores. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are their wages and service conditions. Do they get any share in the catch? As far as my information goes, the big mechanised boat-owners give very small wages to these people. There is no fixity of service. The labour laws are not applied to them. Therefore, my fifth suggestion is that they should be covered by provident fund and other labour welfare legislation.

The final suggestion is that there must be a co-ordinating committee at the district level to have discussion with the mechanised boat-owners as well as the traditional fishermen. Lack of understanding and communication have created many problems. Not only problems, many fishermen were killed which could have been avoided, provided there was a co-ordinating committee to understand, to communicate and to co-ordinate between the mechanised boat-owners and the traditional fishermen. Therefore, these suggestions must be taken into consideration.

As I said earlier, the Central government as per the Constitution, is incompetent to legislate on this point. However, we can give guidelines as to how it should be implemented. As far as the implementation is concerned, I fully agree with the hon. Member that it is very difficult to supervise. I am sorry to say that the proposition put forward by Prof. Dandavate is not practical. As a practical proposition this co-ordinating committee can be used.

These are my suggestions which I hope, the hon. Minister will consider.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी अराकल जी ने और कई अन्य साथियों ने मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के सम्बन्ध में बतलाया है। जहां

तक मेरी जानकारी है—प्रापर-गाइड-लाइन्ज तो हैं, लेकिन उन गाइड-लाइन्ज का कैसे पालन किया जाय—यह समस्या उत्पन्न है। आप देखिए—10-2-1978 को केरल विधान सभा ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था, यह प्रस्ताव यूनेस्को की पास हुआ था, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था—

“This House requests the Government of India to cancel their decision to introduce mechanised fishing by private industrialists in consideration of the fact that this will land lakhs and lakhs of traditional fishermen of Kerala in unemployment and thereby create a grave financial loss to them.”

यह प्रस्ताव पास करके उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजा था। जहां तक मुझे याद है—10 अप्रैल, 1978 को एक शार्ट-नोटिस क्वेश्चन के जवाब में तत्कालीन कृषि मंत्री—श्री बरनाला जी ने इस सदन को आश्वासन दिया था, जिसमें उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा था—

“We are trying to have about 5 k. m. from coastlines for the conventional fishermen whose boats are not mechanised. Beyond that, up to the distance of 10 k. m. for the fishermen whose boats are mechanised and beyond that, for the trawlers. This is what is being considered by us.”

यह बात उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से कही थी।

सभापति महोदय, जितने भी इसके मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त हैं, वे स्पष्ट हैं और उनके सम्बन्ध में विभागीय निर्देश भी जारी हुये हैं—पहली प्रायोरिटी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज को दी गई है, दूसरी प्रायोरिटी स्टेट कारपोरेशन के लिए है, तीसरी इन्जीनियर्स के लिए है और चौथी लार्ज-हाउसेज के लिए है। इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों और निर्देशों के होते हुये भी उनका पालन नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे कई

साधियों ने ठीक ही कहा है कि जब कभी बड़े बिजनेसमैन और छोटे मछुओं के बीच में झगड़ा होता है तो वह एक प्रकार से "क्लास-वार" है, आर्थिक पहलू पर ही झगड़े की शुरुआत होती है, क्योंकि सबसे अधिक मछली समुद्र के किनारे पर ही मिलती है। सरकार की ओर से स्पष्ट कहा गया था कि जो बड़े-बड़े मछली पकड़ने वाले हैं उनको बे-आफ-बंगाल में या अण्डमान-निकोबार में जाकर यह काम करना चाहिये, 10 किलोमीटर तक उनको इजाजत नहीं दी जाएगी लेकिन आपको यह सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि सरकार ने किन लोगों को इसके लाइसेंस दिये हैं? जो बिस्कुट बनाने वाली कम्पनियां हैं, साबुन और तेल बनाने वाली कम्पनियां हैं, जैसे टाटा आयाल मिल कम्पनी है . . .

सभापति महोदय : आप मछली से बिस्कुट पर कैसे चले गये ?

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : इन लोगों को लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप मछली के बारे में बोलिए।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What he says is exclusively relevant.

सभापति महोदय : आप अपने प्वाइन्ट पर आइये, क्योंकि आपके बोलने का समय निर्धारित है।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : मैं यही बतला रहा हूँ कि बिस्कुट बनाने वाली कम्पनियों को मछली मारने के लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप फिर बिस्कुट को नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं, मछली पर आइये।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : मैं आपके सामने सरकार का जवाब पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ—जिसमें सरकार ने इसी हाउस में

कुबूल किया है कि जितनी मछली नेशनल कम्पनियां हैं, जिनको बिग-हाउसेज कहते हैं, जो बिस्कुट बनाने का काम करती हैं लेकिन मछली भी मारती हैं, जो ब्लेड भी बनाती हैं और मछली भी मारती हैं, जो तेल बनाती हैं और मछली भी मारती हैं—इन सबको सरकार ने लाइसेंस दिये थे। इनको लाइसेंस देने का पीरियड भी वही है जब आपकी सरकार थी, जनता पार्टी के पीरियड में लाइसेंस नहीं दिए गए, बल्कि उसने रोक लगाई थी। मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में इसके बारे में बतलायें। जनता पार्टी की सरकार के पहले आपने लाइसेंस दिये थे और अब बाद में भी आप उनको लाइसेंस देते जा रहे हैं। जनता पार्टी के समय के कृषि मंत्री श्री बरनाला ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा था कि जो बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक घराने हैं, उनको मछली मारने की अनुमति 10 किलोमीटर के अन्दर नहीं दी जायगी। उसके बाद उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भी लिख रहे हैं। उन्होंने लिखा भी होगा। उन्होंने यहां यह भी कहा था कि हम एक काम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल लायेंगे, लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से क्या जवाब आया? यदि कोई जवाब आया है तो मंत्री महोदय बतलायें। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे जो नाविक हैं, उनके सामने बहुत सी समस्याएं आती हैं। 30 लाख से अधिक परिवार इस कारोबार में लगे हुये हैं। आप उनकी हालत को देखिए। उनके शरीर पर वस्त्र नहीं हैं और आज भी उनके पास रहने के लिए झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी नहीं है। किस तरह से वे अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं, यह आप देखिए। उनको कोई मदद नहीं मिलती है लेकिन जो अरब-पति हैं, खरबपति हैं, वे ही सारे लाभ उठा ले जाते हैं, जैसे हर मर्ज की वे दवा हैं। सब चीजें उनको देते जा रहे हैं। कहीं न कहीं उन पर आपको रोक

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

लगानी होगी। आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि अभी तक उसने इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की है? इस विषय पर एक बार ही नहीं बल्कि दजनों बार बहस हुई है। कभी क्वेश्चन, के रूप में, कभी ध्यानाकर्षण के रूप में कभी शार्ट-नोटिस क्वेश्चन द्वारा इस विषय पर विवाद चला है लेकिन अभी तक इस बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि सरकार की नीयत साफ नहीं है। सरकार आश्वासन तो देती है लेकिन जहां बड़े बड़े बिजनेसमैन का धैर्य खुल जाता है, तो उसका सिर झुक जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार जवाब दे और उसको निश्चित रूप से इस सदन को बतलाना चाहिये कि वह कब तक जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हैं, उनसे इस उद्योग में आने से पीछा छुड़ाएगी। चार तरह के नाविक होते हैं। एक तो वे हैं, जो परम्परागत नाविक हैं लेकिन उन नाविकों की आज स्थिति बहुत खराब है। उनके पास जो नावें हैं, वे टूटी हुई हैं और आर्थिक रूप से वे बहुत पिछड़े हुये हैं। उनको कब तक आप बढ़िया मिकेनाइज्ड छोटी नावें लेने के लिए अनुदान देंगे या नहीं देंगे? फिर बड़ी-बड़ी मिकेनाइज्ड बोट्स हैं, ट्रालर्स हैं और बड़े बड़े वेसिल्स हैं। इस तरह से चार श्रेणियों में आपने इनको बांटा हुआ है। ये सभी जानते हैं कि जो परम्परागत रूप से नाविक काम करते हैं, वे मछली मारने का काम करते हैं लेकिन आज वे भूखे मर रहे हैं, उनके परिवार भूखे मर रहे हैं और ऐसे परम्परागत नाविक एक ही जगह नहीं हैं बल्कि गोवा में, केरल, तमिलनाडु, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल में वे फैले हुये हैं और लाखों की संख्या में फैले हुये हैं। तो ये जो गरीब मछुबे हैं, इनके लिए आप क्या करने जा

रहे हैं? आप मुख्य मंत्रियों का या सम्बन्धित मंत्रियों का कोई सम्मेलन बुलाए, जिसमें इस बात को रखें और उसके बाद कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त बनायें या कोई कानून बनायें, लेकिन सिर्फ कानून बनाने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, वह इम्प्लीमेंट कैसे हो, लागू कैसे हो, इस बात को देखा जाना चाहिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया था कि सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि एक्ट तो बन जाता है लेकिन एक्ट और फैक्ट में जमीन-आसमान का अन्तर रहता है। जो भी एक्ट आप बनायें जब तक आप यह नहीं देखेंगे कि इसका पालन कैसे हो, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल जो हमारे महालगी साहब ने रखा है, प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल के रूप में, यह बिल अगर पास भी हो जाएगा तो भी उसका कोई महत्व नहीं रहेगा जब तक कि उस एक्ट को जो आप बनायें, कड़ाई से लागू नहीं किया जाएगा। चाहें इस पक्ष के लोग हों और चाहें उस पक्ष के लोग हों, जब कभी भी इस मसले पर बहस हुई है और पिछली बार सब तरफ के लोग जब इस पर बोले थे, ट्रेजरी बेंचेंज के लोग और अपोजीशन के लोग बोले थे, तो सब लोगों का एक ही मान्यता थी, लेकिन जब वह चीज हाउस से चली जाती है, तो फिर सारी चीज पर पर्दा पड़ जाता है। इसलिए मैं यह आग्रह करूंगा कि इस बार कोई ऐसी बात मत कीजिए और अभी तक जो सरकार की नीति रही है जिसके कारण जो बड़े बड़े बिजनेसमैन हैं, वे फलते-फुलते रहते हैं, उसको आप बदलिये और उनको थोड़ा काटने का काम कीजिए और गरीब लोगों को जिनके बोट पर आप यहां जीत कर आए हैं, उनको आर्थिक सहायता दीजिए। अगर उस गरीब जनता की आप सहायता नहीं करेंगे, तो वह ज्यादा

दिन तक सोई नहीं रहेगी और एक दिन वह आपको उठा कर फेंक देगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और सदन से मांग करता हूँ कि वह इसको पास करे।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I think that the problems which the traditional fishermen of our country, particularly in the coastal areas, have been facing, have been properly identified, not only today but since some-time past. We have been able to measure the magnitude of the problem. So far as this particular Bill which has been moved by my esteemed colleague Mr. Mhalgi is concerned, this Bill aims at removing certain limited obstacles or certain hardships faced by the traditional fishermen of this country. There were certain guidelines issued by the Government of India in this regard. These guidelines are of the same nature as is embodied in the Bill, that there should be a limit of 5 K. M. for the traditional fishermen; there should be a limit of between 5 K. M. to 10 K. M. for the Mechanised boats; and further onwards this should be limited for trawlers and big mechanised boats. The purpose of these guidelines was to protect the interests of the small, poor, traditional fishermen of our country. This number, as some of my esteemed friends have pointed out, is more than 85 lakhs. It covers a population of about 3 crores. Now, an important social aspect is also inter-linked with it. I do not wish to go into the details. I suppose you will agree with me, the Government will agree with me, and the Planning Commission will agree with me, when I say, it will

not be possible to provide employment for all in the organised sector. I have got figures. Therefore the entire strategy of providing employment hinges around the question of providing them self-employment. Now, this question of self-employment is something which is of vital importance for us in our national life. If these 85 lakhs of fishermen are to earn their living, it is necessary that Government should take certain legal and legislative measures to protect their interests. The guidelines which have been issued indicate the Government's intentions. But our experience is that these guidelines are not properly implemented to protect the interests of these small and traditional fishermen. The question therefore arises whether further legislative measures ought to be taken to give proper effect to the spirit of these guidelines. Now, the Government's intention is also to protect their interests. Now, what is it that stands in the way of having a Central legislation on this particular subject? More so, it is the responsibility of the Central Government; this subject comes under 'Agriculture'. You find the Entry in the Seventh Schedule. Parliament is entitled to have a legislation of this nature.

I listened to what my esteemed friend, Mr. Parulekar had to say. There are certain particularities and there are certain specific angularities in respect of certain problems of these traditional fishermen, particularly in the Coastal area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue the next day.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 23, 1981/Phalguna 4, 1902 (Saka)

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